

I
Borough of Brighouse



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Public Health Services

of the Borough of Brighouse

For the Year

1971

SAMUEL H. BROCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

B O R O U G H O F B R I G H O U S E

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

P U B L I C H E A L T H S E R V I C E S

of the

B O R O U G H O F B R I G H O U S E

For the Year

1971

SAMUEL H. BROCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28954579>

B O R O U G H O F B R I G H O U S E

HEALTH, CLEANSING AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1971)

His Worship the Mayor:

Councillor Stanley Firth.

Chairman:

Alderman S. Williams.

Vice Chairman:

Councillor G.M.Wood.

Ald. H. Edwards

Coun. Miss M.E.Maguire.

Coun. W. Furness.

Coun. V.D.Michael.

Coun. D.A.Gill.

Coun. Mrs. M.R.Mitchell, O.B.E.

Coun. A.D.Humphreys.

Coun. B. Newton.

Coun. C.J.James.

Coun. D. Thackray.

Coun. W. Waite.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:

S.H.BROCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Also Divisional Medical Officer, Division 18, West Riding County Council, Health Department, Lawson Road, Brighouse. (Telephone Brighouse 2515.)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officers:

Miss M.P.MILLIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.(Dublin), D.P.H.(Hons.) B.Sc.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

**K.S.DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.(Edin.).

Ophthalmic Surgeons:

**S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

**S.B.DAVIES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.O.

**Mrs. M.A.DAVIES, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.(England).

Dental Staff:

G.A.THOMPSON, D.Orth., B.Ch.D., L.D.S., D.D.P.H., County Orthodontist.

Miss J.NEDEN, B.D.S., U.Durh., D.D.P.H., Specialist in Advance Conservative Dentistry.

W.A.ALLEN, B.D.S., L.D.S., Senior Clinical Dental Officer.

H.G.THORP, L.D.S., Area Dental Officer.

E.THORNTON, L.D.S., Dental Officer.

Mrs. J.A.NUNN, Dental Auxiliary.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer:

W.JENNINGS, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health. Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.

Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

Diploma, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G.E.BOTTOMLEY, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C.

Meat and Food Inspector's Cert., Royal Society of Health.

Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.

Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

Section II (Food Inspections) of Sanitary Inspectors Association's

Diploma in Sanitary Science and Administration.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

A.R.PRYKE, M.A.P.H.I.

Diploma in Meat and Other Foods, Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland.

Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

S.L.RATHMELL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

Technical Assistants, General Duties:

W.O.BURTON.
E. HEPTINSTALL.

Technical Assistants, Smoke Control Areas:

S. STANGER (Commenced February, 1971; terminated November, 1971)
B. HARVEY (Commenced November, 1971)

Divisional Nursing Officers:

Miss C.J.BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.
Queen's Nurse.

Health Visitors:

Nursing Officer, Health Visiting:

Miss S.M.GRAYSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

Miss H.BEAULAH, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Health Visitor's Certificate (Terminated September, 1971).

Mrs. J.K.CHONG, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Health Visitor's Certificate (Commenced September, Terminated
December, 1971).

Mrs. D.M.DACK, S.R.N.
1st Part Midwifery.
Health Visitor's Certificate.

*Mrs. E. GILLIES, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.

Miss D.M.ORMESHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate.

Miss J.B.PRESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Health Visitor's Certificate. (Terminated December, 1971.)

Assistant Health Visitors:

*Mrs. M. ARMITAGE, S.R.N.

*Mrs. E. CRAWSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. P. GRAHAM, S.R.N. (Commenced October, 1971).

*Mrs. R.M.MURRAY, S.R.N., R.S.C.N. (Commenced February, 1971).

Mrs. M.P.WINTER, S.R.N. (Commenced February, 1971).

*Mrs. J.PICKARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Midwives:

Nursing Officer, Midwifery:

Miss S.M.GAULE, R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss S. BOLTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. J. HODGSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse (Commenced April, 1971).

Mrs. M.G.HOWARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced April, 1971).

Home Nurses:

Nursing Officer, Home Nursing:

Mrs. E. BRIGGS, S.R.N., S.C.M., District Training Certificate.

Mrs. P. EASTWOOD, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. S. FRANCE, S.R.N., District Training Certificate.

Mrs. A.M.RUSHWORTH, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse (Area Relief).

Mrs. J.M.STANSFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Commenced October, 1971).

Mrs. M.B.WALTER, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Senior Clerk:

G.O.RICHARDSON

Clerks:

*Miss J.R.BLEZARD.

Miss K.M.BOTTOMLEY.

Mrs. D. CHEETHAM.

*Mrs. M. ECKERSALL.

Mrs. E. FILBY.

Mrs. G. HAMMOND (Transferred to Social Services Dept., July, 1971).

Miss J.M.HAMMOND.

Miss I. HOLMES.

*Mrs. D.E.THWAITE.

Clerks - Cleansing and Sanitary Section:

M.AKROYD (Refuse Disposal Works).

Mrs. B.L.HANSORD (Terminated May, 1971).

Miss K.E.MOODY.

Mrs. C.A.SWALLOW.

Miss M. TATHAM (Commenced May, 1971).

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

P.J.ROULSTONE (4th Year Student).

P.D.JACKSON (1st Year Student) (Commenced 1st November, 1971).

Divisional Depot Superintendent, County Ambulance Service:

A. ARMITAGE (Died March, 1971).

D. CAREY (Commenced July, 1971).

*Part time.

**Part time by arrangement with the Regional
Hospitals Board.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1971, which was my first complete year in the combined post of Medical Officer of Health to the Borough and Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Health Services. Under this Scheme, your Medical Officer of Health has similar functions and responsibilities in the other seven districts in the combined Division which includes the County Area served by the Halifax Hospitals.

1971 was a year of changes - changes effected, changes proposed, nationally and locally, involving not only Health Services but Social and Education Services and, indeed, Local Government as a whole. Paramount amongst these in interest during the first half of the year was the launching of the Social Services Department and the gradual transfer of responsibility for Home Helps, Mental Welfare Officers and some other services in the Health Department to the Social Services Department. The excitement of this exercise had scarcely begun to abate when we received the consultative document on the re-organization of the Health Services as a basis for discussion upon which the proposed unification of future management of the Health Services would take place.

There are two points I would like to bring in here, indicating how changes locally in the work of this department were introduced to phase in with these major events. First, whilst clearly intended that the Social Services Department should press ahead as rapidly and effectively as possible through the stages of planning the administration and assimilation of the work into the new department, the initial shortage of premises and manpower led to a period of difficulty in providing all the intended services for the community. The vital need for close liaison between departments dealing with related problems affecting the community quickly became underlined and initiated the development of co-operative links with the Social Services and other departments, at various levels, aimed at overcoming the difficulties encountered during this time. Perhaps if transfer of responsibilities to the new Social Services Department had been timed to coincide with the other major changes in the Health Service and Local Government, there would have been more opportunity for preparation. On the other hand, it may be that important lessons are to be learned about the necessity for advanced preparation so that, when the time comes, changes in the Health Services may proceed as smoothly as possible. Initially, of course, these changes will involve particular members of staff and administration rather than patients but it is my view that the acid test of the service is its quality and availability as far as the recipient, i.e., the patient is concerned. For this reason, we have pursued locally and, without exception, with the encouragement of Family Doctors, the concept of the community health team providing a co-operative system of primary care for the public. Health Visitors had already become identified with particular practices and, during the year, attachment of Home Nurses was completed. Preliminary discussions took place to enable Midwives to work as closely as possible with small groups of a few Family Doctors to improve liaison in the provision of midwifery care.

I am convinced that if these primary care teams are well established by 1974, and effective links consolidated with related departments, it will already have contributed much, locally, to future amalgamation of the Services and to ensuring that the patients' welfare is not put at risk whilst the new ranks are being closed.

The second point which determined certain changes during the year was the perennial and widespread complaint of shortage of staff. Already short all round in the midwifery, health visiting and nursing establishment, this was a year bedevilled by illness in the staff, several of whom required major surgery and long periods of sick leave. The medical staff position, likewise, was seriously short in manpower and I would like to record my appreciation to those Family Doctors who provided their services and help, particularly in the Child Welfare Clinics. Fortunately, the medical staff position improved considerably during the course of the year.

The shortage of Health Visitors was part of the reason for pushing ahead as rapidly as possible with the developmental assessment programme for pre-school children and the introduction of the pre-school medical examination at the age of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Not only were there sound reasons for regarding this system as advantageous in the monitoring of the child's health and development but it was incorporated in general changes involving infant welfare work and immunisation policy to allow Health Visitors scope in using their time as effectively as possible. Under this scheme a series of screening tests are carried out by the Health Visitors at intervals during the child's pre-school life and, at less frequent intervals, the Doctor conducts other tests and medically examines the child. In addition, routine vision and hearing tests are carried out. On the whole, this scheme has been very well received by parents and the interest shown by mothers in the home visits and their co-operation in clinic attendances is most gratifying. However, there is one sphere of developmental assessment which so far has not been as successful as we would wish. This is the hearing test, where the response from the parents on average is disappointing. It is essential to bring home to our mothers the importance of this test; they have to be made to realise that this test is designed not merely to ascertain the child's ability to hear noise but to ensure that he can appreciate the full range of vocal sounds. If a child cannot hear a complete speech scale he may well become retarded in both talking and learning. Arrangements are made under the County Computer Scheme to invite all infants for a simple hearing test, carried out by trained staff in the clinic when the infant is six to eight months old. Where an appointment is failed the health visitor follows up the case and further appointments are made. I cannot stress too forcefully the need to carry out this test on all infants. Early recognition of the defect not only improves the prospects of a successful outcome in these cases amenable to treatment but it enables guidance to the parent and the child to be well established, in all diagnosed cases, before entry to school.

The Pre-School Examination is a comprehensive review of the child's progress, with full medical examination at which the child also receives his "booster" immunisation. The advantages here are that any physical, mental or emotional problems likely to affect the child's education are brought to the attention of the Teacher before the child enters school and the method of management discussed and applied from his first day in school. Similarly, he has been given additional protection against the routine infectious diseases before he is exposed to the increased risk of contact in the large school population.

The Halifax Hospitals provide hospital service for the Borough and the other seven districts comprising this County Division, and following the publication of the Consultative Document on the Unification of the Health Services, planning of the services in the hospital field will take into account this co-ordinated role. There is, at present, a considerable degree of co-ordination of hospital, general practitioner and local health authority services, e.g., midwifery, through regular meetings of the Maternity Liaison Committee, and in a successful development of the Geriatric Day Hospital at Northowram. Along with the main hospital commissioned in September, 1970, an effective geriatrics service is thus provided at Northowram for long-stay and day patients. Further development at this Hospital will include a new psychiatric unit for long-stay patients. At Halifax General Hospital, among the major development during 1971 were the new Acute Psychiatric Unit of 60 beds and Day Hospital, and a very fine new Maternity Unit with full range of services. The Royal Halifax Infirmary is likewise scheduled for future extensions and improvement of facilities.

The population of the Borough for the year under review showed an increase, thus reversing the temporary decreasing trend over the twelve months ending May, 1970. The number of live births remained very much the same as the previous year but there was a considerable increase in the number of stillbirths - 14, compared with 2 in 1970 - and a slight increase also in the infant mortality rate. The Medical Practitioner or Midwife present at the delivery is required to provide certain information in the case of stillbirths. This includes, where possible, the cause of foetal death, the weight of the foetus and the estimated stage in pregnancy. In the year under consideration, three of the stillbirths were due to a congenital malformation, two due to accidental haemorrhage, three to abnormality of the placenta and, in two cases, to illness in the mother (Toxaemia). The increase in the perinatal mortality rate again reflects the risks to the foetus in the later periods of pregnancy and the first week of life. Prematurity, more often than not, is an associated factor in this wastage of life.

Little change was noted in the overall death rate compared with the previous year. The main causes of death were, predictably, Diseases of the Heart and Circulation, Cancer, Strokes and allied conditions and Respiratory Diseases. Coronary Heart Disease continued its remorseless increase as the outright single most important 'killer.' It is well realised that a particularly invidious characteristic of this condition is its habit of striking without obvious warning. All the more important is it, therefore, to act upon the preventive guidance available to reduce the risk of "a Coronary." Causation of this disease is certainly complex but it is well recognised that smoking, overweight, dietary habits and high blood pressure are among the important contributory factors and there is much which can be done in taking the initiative to reduce this risk by sheer commonsense, e.g., by reducing smoking and overweight where appropriate. By taking a reasonable amount of physical exercise, improvement in the blood supply to the heart itself is encouraged so that if one of the coronary vessels does become blocked, there is more likelihood of a satisfactory alternative blood supply being available, thus reducing the risk of a fatal outcome.

Under notifiable diseases, there was a welcome decrease in the number

of Measles cases reported and there is evidence that the public are beginning to take advantage, once more, of the protection afforded by vaccination in infancy, following the temporary withdrawal of one brand of vaccine which had been associated with frequent adverse reactions. Infective Jaundice, which became notifiable in 1968, was the most common infectious disease during the year. There was also an increase in the number of cases of Sonne Dysentery, most of which occurred during one particular outbreak early in the year and involved a number of children in the Day Nursery. Fortunately, none of the cases was seriously ill and the outbreak was brought under control without having to close the Nursery.

There was a change in the routine immunisation procedure by the withdrawal of routine vaccination of infants against Smallpox in the latter part of the year. This national policy followed the recommendation made to the Department of Health by the Advisory Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation and was based on progress made on the international front by the World Health Organization Smallpox Eradication Programme and the view that, in this country, the risks of continuing routine vaccination of infants outweighs its advantages as a precautionary measure. People travelling to areas where Smallpox is still a threat, and those at special risk, e.g., ambulance staff, continued to be vaccinated as a routine measure.

The prevention and early detection of disease continues to be an important aspect of the work of the Department. An example of this role, of course, is the cervical cytology screening clinic, and, during the early part of the year, the staff were engaged in a pilot scheme organised by the Office of Population, Censuses and Statistics aimed at devising a routine national scheme to recall women for cervical cytology at an intervals of five years after the initial screening. Prior to this, arrangements for recall varied considerably from one part of the country to another.

During the year, there were major changes in the provision of welfare food for expectant and nursing mothers and children under the age of five years, resulting in the withdrawal of cheap welfare milk but extending the entitlement to free welfare milk. This new welfare milk scheme took into account changes in the standard of living since welfare milk was first introduced about 30 years ago and is designed to provide free milk for those at nutritional risk because of financial need or other special circumstances. Under the same Order, vitamin drops and pills replaced orange juice and cod liver oil. Cod liver oil was unpalatable to many children and the misuse of undiluted fruit syrups, including welfare orange juice, had been shown to promote dental caries.

It is pleasing to record further extensions of the service to the elderly by the provision of two more resident warden schemes and another three visiting warden schemes. These schemes are more than fulfilling the expectation that unmet needs of the elderly would be quickly identified and dealt with as a result of the friendly oversight received from the warden. Again I would like to pay tribute to the 'Meals on Wheels' Service, the Old People's Welfare Committee and others too numerous to mention individually who have undertaken so much good work to help and comfort the elderly members of the community.

The Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff continued to advise, inspect and sample in order to ensure that the Regulations are observed in respect of food hygiene and the sale of pure milk. Five times in the course of routine sampling of milk *Brucella abortus* was isolated but on each occasion full co-operation was obtained in identifying and eliminating the source of the infection.

Progress in the Clearance Programme was maintained by the representation of a further 143 houses in 14 areas during the year. Representations were also made in respect of 23 individually unfit houses and 37 certificates of unfitness given for houses owned by the Local Authority.

Public interest and concern over the problem of pollution in its various forms continues to mount, and rightly so, to a degree comparable with that previously held for epidemic disease. It is an ubiquitous threat which has to be checked on the land, in the sea and in the air. Progress in reducing pollution of the atmosphere has been actively pursued in the past in the Borough and during 1971 further smoke control areas were made, involving Norwood Green and Southowram, bringing the total progress to 95% of the houses and acreage of the Borough covered.

In conclusion, it is interesting to recall that when legislation was introduced directed at controlling one of the main atmospheric pollutants - smoke - this was ill-received, for various reasons, by many of the public. The increasing awareness and sensitivity of the community in present times was demonstrated quite clearly, locally, in the summer of 1971 by their immediate concern when a pollution problem occurred in the Brookfoot and neighbouring parts of the Borough. The incident was fully documented and widely publicised at the time when it was reported that vegetation showed signs of damage to varying degree. There appeared to be no simple explanation for the damage which, it was thought, resembled the effect of hormone weed killer. Immediate investigations were made by the Chief Public Health Inspector and it was concluded that certain chemicals at a nearby works could be responsible. The management promptly co-operated by withdrawing the suspect material. Extensive enquiries made to numerous advisory bodies as well as the department of health confirmed that there was no threat to the health of the people or animals since the chemicals were rapidly rendered harmless in the soil. The incident was immediately brought to the attention of medical practitioners in the area and checks showed that no case of illness attributable to this problem occurred.

Finally, may I express, on behalf of this department, gratitude for the understanding and courtesy of the Members of the Council and also thank Mr. Jennings, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his kind assistance and co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obedient Servant,

SAMUEL H. BROCK

July, 1972.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1971.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	7,873
Population:	Census 1961: 30,804	...	1971(est.)			34,370
Average number of persons per acre	...	...				4.37
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...			13,167
Number of inhabited houses per acre	...	...				1.67
Average number of persons per house	...	...				2.61
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£1,022,849
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£9,650

I am indebted to the Manager of the Local Employment Exchange for the following information:-

"In December, 1971, there were 307 men, 11 boys, 43 women and 8 girls unemployed, the percentage of the working population in Brighouse unemployed being 3.1%. The Brighouse figure, however, compares favourably with the Yorkshire and Humberside regional figure of 4.5% and the national figure of 4.0%.

"There has been a little short-time working during the year, and jobs were still not easy to obtain."

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	290	262	552
Illegitimate	25	27	52
Total	315	289	604

Live Birth Rate: 17.6 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate: 19.2 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births: 8.6

Still Births -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	9	4	13
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	10	4	14

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births: 22.7

Total Live and Still Births -

M.	F.	Total.
325	293	618

Deaths -

	M.	F.	Total.
	232	219	451
Crude Death Rate: 13.1 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.			
Adjusted Death Rate: 12.9 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.			

Infant Deaths -

	M.	F.	Totals.
Legitimate	5	-	5
Illegitimate	1	2	3
Total	6	2	8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - total:			13.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate:			9.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate:			57.7
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks):			5.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (Under one week):			5.0
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births (Still births and deaths under one week combined):			27.5

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion):

No.	Rate per 1,000 live and still births.
Nil.	Nil.

TABLE I.

BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1971 FOR THE WEST RIDING
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Aggre- gate of U.D.'S.	Aggre- gate of R.D.'S.	Admin- istra- tive County.	England and Wales.	Brig- house.
Crude Birth	16.9	17.4	17.0	16.0	17.6
Adjusted Birth	17.2	16.9	17.2	-	19.2
Crude Death	12.0	10.1	11.4	11.6	13.1
Adjusted Death	12.5	12.1	12.3	-	12.9
Tuberculosis -					
Respiratory	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-
Other	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03
All Forms	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Cancer	2.25	1.94	2.16	2.39	2.76
Cerebro-Vascular Disease	1.86	1.46	1.75	*	1.83
Circulatory Diseases exc. Cerebro-Vascular Disease	4.62	3.92	4.41	*	5.82
Respiratory Diseases	1.53	1.16	1.42	*	1.16
Maternal Mortality	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.17	-
Infant Mortality	18.7	17.8	18.4	17.5	13.2
Neo-Natal Mortality	10.7	11.7	11.0	11.6	5.0
Stillbirth	12.8	11.2	12.3	12.5	22.7

*Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-Natal Mortality Rates are per
1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000
live and still births.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated
home population.

TABLE 2.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1971.

	1971 All Ages		
	M.	F.	Total
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Buccal Cavity, etc.	3	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	4	7	11
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	5	4	9
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	17	1	18
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	10	10
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	4	-	4
Leukaemia	2	-	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	14	19	33
Diabetes Mellitus	1	5	6
Other Endocrine etc., Diseases	1	-	1
Anaemias	-	2	2
Mental Disorders	1	2	3
Meningitis	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	3	3
Hypertensive Disease	1	-	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	82	62	144
Other Forms of Heart Disease	14	11	25
Cerebrovascular Disease	25	38	63
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	12	15	27
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	10	11	21
Bronchitis and Emphysema	9	3	12
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	5	1	6
Peptic Ulcer	1	3	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	5	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	3	3
Congenital Anomalies	3	-	3
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	2	3
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	3	6
All Other Accidents	5	2	7
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	3	4
All other external causes	1	-	1
TOTALS	232	219	451

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 34,370, as compared with 32,990 in 1970. He considers, therefore, that our population has increased by 1,380. There were 604 live births, and 451 deaths, so that there was a natural increase in the population of 153.

Birth Rate.

The birth rate for the year is 17.6 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with the birth rate of 18.2 for 1970. To compare the birth rate with any degree of accuracy with that of the country as a whole, it is necessary to adjust the crude birth rate by multiplying it by the area comparability factor. Every district varies as to the distribution of population among the sexes and in age ranges. The area comparability factor is an attempt to standardize our sex and age range with that of the country as a whole. Our area comparability factor is 1.09, which means that with our present sex and age range, the crude birth rate has to be adjusted upwards to bring it into line with the country as a whole, and our corrected birth rate is 19.2. This is 3.2 above the rate for England and Wales and 2.0 above the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were 52 illegitimate live births, representing 8.6% of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were fourteen stillbirths. This gives a stillbirth rate of 22.7 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 12.3 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 12.5 for England and Wales, and 3.3 for this town last year.

Death Rate.

The death rate for the Borough is 13.1 per 1,000 of the population. The comparability Factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 0.98 this year, and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 12.9. Our death rate compares with the rate of 11.6 for England and Wales, and 12.3 for the Administrative County.

The chief causes of death this year were - in order of frequency:-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation - 200 (compared with 181 in 1970).
2. Cancer - 95 (compared with 75 in 1970).
3. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System - 63 (compared with 70 in 1970),
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases - 40 (compared with 48 in 1970).

Infant Deaths.

Eight children (six males and two females) under one year of age died during the year. There were three deaths among illegitimate children.

The death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 13.2. This rate compares with that for the West Riding Administrative County of 18.4, and with that of the country as a whole, which is 17.5.

Particulars of the deaths of children under one year of age are appended below, and last year's figures are given in brackets:-

- 3 (3) under one week.
- (-) between one week and one month.
- 5 (2) between one month and one year.

Three of the eight deaths occurred within the first week of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 5.0, as compared with 11.0 for the Administrative County and 11.6 for the country as a whole.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continues to receive clinical material and milk and water samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis is carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder.

Facilities are also provided by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds, and General Practitioners have open access to the services of the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

Ambulance Service.

The County Ambulance Station at Brighouse provides cover for the Brighouse Borough and neighbouring areas of the County. This service is administered from the Group Control at Birkenshaw, telephone number Bradford 682211, and all requests for the ambulance service should be made to the Centre.

Appended hereto are particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Brighouse alone.

Home Nurses.

Five full-time Home Nurses are employed in the Brighouse Borough, three of them being qualified Queen's Nurses and a further one having

TABLE 3.

BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION.

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1971.

Patients	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
(a) Outpatients	1,597	1,611	2,081	1,741	1,894	1,917	1,913	1,632	1,870	1,901	2,046	1,817	22,020(16,737)
(b) Admissions	203	196	154	181	190	178	180	166	153	182	189	195	2,167(2,266)
(c) Discharges	84	65	70	78	58	63	87	69	68	74	59	81	856(987)
(d) Transfers	12	6	7	16	19	18	5	9	9	1	8	3	113(154)
(e) Accident Patients	64	66	63	86	71	64	82	105	89	64	66	70	890(940)
	1,960	1,944	2,375	2,102	2,232	2,240	2,267	1,981	2,189	2,222	2,368	2,166	26,046(21,084)
Emergency Patients	147	154	99	99	102	102	120	117	96	114	159	101	1,410(1,628)
Sitting Patients	1,750	1,727	2,214	1,893	2,029	2,073	2,061	1,766	1,980	1,994	2,162	1,977	23,626(18,502)
Stretcher Patients	210	217	161	209	203	167	206	215	209	228	206	189	2,420
Miles	13,418	12,163	13,127	11,501	13,379	13,317	13,171	12,637	13,405	12,876	14,087	12,948	156,029(155,434)

been successful in passing the examination after taking a special course recently inaugurated by the Ministry of Health and the West Riding County Council which now replaces the examination of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. In addition, one of the Home Nurses, Mrs. E. Briggs, was promoted to the office of Nursing Officer, Home Nurses.

At the end of 1970, the attachment of Home Nurses to specific General Practitioners was commenced, and this continued successfully during 1971.

Home Helps.

Under the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970, responsibility for the Home Help Service came under the Social Services Department, and transfer was effected during 1971.

Chiropody.

The County Council's Chiropody Service makes provision for treatment of persons of pensionable age, for the physically handicapped, and for expectant mothers upon the recommendation of their Family Doctor or a Nurse. The Scheme continues to be very much appreciated, and, altogether, 1,597 Brighouse patients, almost all old people, received 8,693 treatments. The Scheme is administered directly by the County Council, and sessions were held in the Brighouse, Rastrick, Hipperholme and Southowram Clinics. Arrangements were made for domiciliary treatment for old people who were unable to attend the clinics.

Old People's Welfare Committee.

This committee meets at bi-monthly intervals. It is a large, widely representative committee and the attendance of members indicates a sincere interest in the work.

Meals on Wheels.

This service, which is now well into its tenth year of operation, continues to function smoothly and efficiently under the aegis of the Women's Voluntary Services.

The meals are distributed on three days a week, and 60 elderly people received this nourishing meal at the subsidised cost of 5p.

Luncheon Club.

This club was opened six years ago and is being run most successfully by a Sub-Committee of the Old People's Welfare Committee and co-opted voluntary helpers. It has proved a great boon to those elderly people who are encouraged, when able, to go out. At present, it is possible to serve this truly excellent meal only on one day a week to 24 people.

However, the Centre is open every day of the week, except Sunday, and has become a very popular rendezvous. Here the old

TABLE 4 - CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic		
do.	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m.; Fridays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick.	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Roydlands Street, Hipperholme.	Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	The Mini-Clinic, Southwram.	Tuesdays, 1.45-3.45 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.		
do.	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.; fortnightly.
do.	Roydlands Street, Hipperholme.	Fridays, 2-4 p.m.; fortnightly.
do.	The Mini-Clinic, Southwram.	Tuesdays, 1.30-2 p.m.; fortnightly.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick.	Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m.; fortnightly.
Dental Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Tuesday afternoons, by appointment.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Exercises Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Tuesday afternoons.
Consultant Clinics, Ophthalmic and Orthopaedic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	By appointment.
Chiropody Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Daily, by appointment.
do.	The Mini-Clinic, Southwram.	Alternate Fridays, by appointment.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick.	Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, by appointment.
do.	Roydlands Street, Hipperholme.	Thursday, Friday and Saturday, by appointment.
do.	Royal Halifax Infirmary.	Monday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon; 1.45-4 p.m.
Guest Clinic		Tuesday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Venerereal Diseases Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary.	Tuesday, 2-4 p.m. 4.30-6 p.m. (Females and Children)
do.	Ward 25, Royal Infirmary,	Thursday, 2-4 p.m. 4.30-6 p.m. (Males).
		Males: Mon. 2-4 p.m.; Wed. 10-11 a.m.; 2-4 p.m.
		Fri. 10-11 a.m. and 3-4 p.m.
		Females Mon. 10 a.m. to 12 noon; Wed. 11-12 noon,
		& Children: Friday 2-3 p.m.
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Lawson Road, Brighouse.	Alternate Mondays, by appointment

people can have a rest, a chat, and a cheap cup of tea. Tea and biscuits are served morning and afternoon.

Warden Schemes.

At the end of the year, there were six resident warden schemes providing supervision for elderly people in the following areas:-

Highmoor Estate, Clifton.
Lightcliffe area.
Laburnum Grove, Lightcliffe.
Sandholme Crescent, Hipperholme.
Field Lane, Rastrick.
Whinney Hill Park.

In addition, nine visiting schemes were operational where the warden calls daily upon old people in their own homes in the following areas:-

Waring Green.
Bailliff Bridge.
Longroyde.
Upper Rastrick.
Hipperholme.
Central.
Field Lane.
Smith House.
Clifton.

Health Education.

Health Education forms an integral part of the work of the Health Visitor both when visiting the mother in her own home, and when conducting a clinic. Posters, leaflets, films and other visual aids are available. Several subjects were dealt with during the year, and there has been some increase in group education in schools.

Cervical Cytology.

This examination for the early detection of Cancer of the Cervix is now available in the Brighouse Clinic and may also be carried out by Family Doctors. Twenty-five sessions were held in Brighouse, at which 399 patients attended. Four positive smears were reported and the patients were referred for further investigation.

Family Planning.

Since March, 1969, the Family Planning Association have held weekly sessions in the Lawson Road Clinic, taking cases from the Elland and Queensbury and Shelf areas as well as from Brighouse.

Health Visitors.

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act,

the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children and persons (including adults) suffering from illness and/or expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitors also give advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

A Health Visiting Nursing Officer, Miss S.M.Grayson, was appointed during the year under the recommendations of the Mayston Report.

In Brighouse, the Health Visitors are attached to General Practitioners and serve the families on their medical lists, rather than working in fixed districts. This attachment has led to a closer integration of the two services and is very much appreciated

Ante-Natal Clinics.

The attendances at ante-natal clinics are set out in Table 5. The figures show a decline in attendances in recent years but give a very incomplete record of the total amount of ante-natal care received by mothers as in most cases the patients are also seen by their own Doctors, or attend the Hospital Out-patient Clinic. Midwives are now attached to groups of Family Doctors in most cases to provide closer co-operation in providing ante-natal care.

TABLE 5.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

	1967.	1968.	1969.	1970.	1971.
Number of sessions	97	99	99	101	92
Total number of individual expectant mothers	156	166	167	160	108
Total number of attendances	970	898	837	797	691
Average number of patients per session	10.0	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.5

Relaxation Clinics.

A table showing particulars of the work of the clinic is given below.

TABLE 6.

ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION CLINICS.

Total Individual Mothers	...	...	...	136
Total Attendances	...	...	...	856

Domiciliary Midwifery.

In 1971, the percentage of domiciliary confinements remained the same as the previous year at 15%. The Midwives are trained

in the administration of trilene and gas and air analgesia, and provided with all the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination. The Midwives have also received special training in the care of premature infants, and a new type of incubator is now in service. This can be ready for immediate use at the Brighthouse Ambulance Station and it is available for moving premature babies to special care units in hospital.

The work done by the Midwives is set out in Table 7 below:-

TABLE 7.
WORK DONE BY MIDWIVES DURING
1971.

Labours conducted: (a) as Midwives	...	...	...	88
(b) as Maternity Nurses	...	...	...	-

Maternity outfits are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

Dental Scheme.

During the year, 53 expectant mothers were referred to W.R.C.C. clinics, and treatment carried out in all cases.

Infant Welfare Centres.

The work of the respective Centres is set out in Table 8 which follows:-

TABLE 8.

	Brig- house.	Ras- trick.	Hipper -holme	South- owram	Totals
Number of sessions	102	52	48	49	251
Individual children attending	594	251	366	183	1394
Medical consultations	559	702	630	383	2274
Attendances of children born in 1971	2062	844	821	559	4286
Attendances of other children	1733	1426	1378	743	5280
Total attendances	3795	2270	2199	1302	9566
Average attendances per session	37.2	43.7	45.8	26.6	38.1

From the beginning of the year, the work of the Infant Welfare Centres was extended to include regular screening tests to assess development of all pre-school children.

Voluntary Helpers.

Once again, considerable thanks are due to all the ladies who gave generously of their time to serve as voluntary helpers at the various clinics. They continue to provide a most welcome service.

Welfare Foods.

National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice, etc., were distributed at the Centres and a variety of brands of dried milk and other infant foods were sold at the Child Welfare Centres for the convenience of mothers.

During the year, however, the Welfare Food Order, 1971, came into operation, the effect of which was to withdraw cheap welfare milk from all expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age but to extend entitlement to free welfare milk for those at nutritional risk for financial or other reason. The Welfare Foods Scheme also provides vitamins for expectant and nursing mothers and young children. Under the same Order, Cod Liver Oil (Vit. A & D) was withdrawn in April, 1971, and Orange Juice (Vit. C) at the end of December, 1971. The reasons for this measure were, first, the unpalatable taste of cod liver oil for many children and, secondly, the belief that misuse of concentrated fruit syrups (such as Welfare orange juice) contributed to dental caries. These products have been replaced by Vit. A, D & C drops for children and Vit. A, D & C tablets for expectant and nursing mothers. The tablets contain, in addition, certain other essential nutritional requirements for the expectant and nursing mother.

These vitamin preparations are free to expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age in low income families in addition to free Welfare milk. Included in these are families in receipt of Supplementary Benefit or Family Income Supplement and any in special need because of low income. For families not entitled to free provision the cost of these preparations is very modest - about 5p for a six weeks' supply.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

During the year, 148 children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and particulars of these cases are given below:-

Bow Legs	...	...	...	6
Talipes	...	...	...	2
Genu Varum	...	...	...	9
Genu Valgum	...	...	...	25
Eversion of Foot	...	...	...	5
Inversion of Foot	...	...	...	31
Curly Toes	...	...	...	16
Scoliosis	...	...	...	2
(?) Congenital Deformity of Hip	...	...	...	25
Flat Feet	...	...	...	6
Deformity of Fingers or Thumbs	...	...	...	17
Other conditions	...	...	...	4

Ophthalmic Scheme.

During 1971, 102 Brighthouse pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinics, and spectacles were prescribed in 14 cases.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Number of Schools in Division	42
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1971	10,377
Number of children examined at school during 1971 (this figure made up as follows):	1,847
Routine examinations ...	1,496
Re-examinations ...	351
Number of children referred for treatment	79

Minor Ailments Clinic.

109 children attended at the minor ailments clinic during the year.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

572 children were seen at these clinics during the year, and glasses were prescribed in 313 cases.

Dental Clinic.

The following table gives a record of work done in the Division during the year:-

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT				
Number of children inspected	...	...	...	8,670
Number of children offered treatment	...	...	...	4,085
Number of children treated	...	...	...	3,234
Number of attendances	...	...	...	9,031
NUMBER OF EXTRACTIONS				
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	2,862
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	1,108
NUMBER OF FILLINGS				
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	775
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	6,869
NUMBER OF GENERAL ANAESTHETICS	...	...	...	1,554

Special Schools.

Provision is made for children requiring special educational facilities to be admitted to schools catering for their needs and, altogether, 84 children from the Division attended special schools in 1971. Particulars are given below:-

Deaf	...	...	...	4
Partially Deaf	...	...	...	3
Blind	...	...	...	1
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	4
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	16
Maladjusted	...	...	...	5
Educationally Subnormal	...	...	...	49
In Epileptic Colonies	...	...	...	2

Remedial Exercises.

28 children attended for remedial exercises, making 216 attendances.

Speech Therapy.

Miss Bentall was appointed Speech Therapist in succession to Mrs. Parker, and commenced her duties in September. Fifty-one children were seen at this clinic during the year.

Child Guidance.

92 children were seen at the Child Guidance Clinic during the year.

WELLHOLME PARK DAY NURSERY.

During the year, the Day Nursery became the responsibility of the Social Services Department under the 1970 Local Authority Social Services Act. Close liaison is maintained between the Departments by the regular supervision of infants by the Health Visitors.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Under the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970, arrangements for the provision of Social Services (including advice and support) for the purpose of the prevention of mental disorder, the care of persons suffering from mental disorder and the after care of such persons became the responsibility of the Social Services Department. Transfer of the Mental Welfare Officers and Adult Training Centre to the new department took place during the year.

Under the Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970, provision was made to bring within the educational system those children who become or would previously have been deemed as being unsuitable for education at school, and responsibility for providing training for such children passed from the Health Department to the Education Department during the year under review. By these arrangements, the Junior Training Centre at Rastrick became designated as Hillside Special School.

HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The Borough Engineer informs me that the following houses were completed by the Council in 1971:-

Whinney Hill Park, Brighouse	...	209 dwellings.
Field Lane, Stage IIIB	...	83 dwellings.

Work on the following is due to start in 1972:-

St. Martin's View:	12 dwellings
Waterloo Road:	11 dwellings.
Southowram:	52 dwellings.

In addition to the 292 dwellings built by the Council, 217 were built by private enterprise.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Although many factors, such as better housing, improved diets and increased social education, have played their part in reducing the number of cases and deaths from certain notifiable diseases, there is no doubt that the major part has been that of active immunisation.

This has been demonstrated most vividly in the case of Diphtheria. In the early 1940's, there was a dramatic fall, both in the number of cases and the percentage of deaths, immediately following upon the first major immunisation campaign against the disease.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Brighouse since 1950.

New immunisation schedules were introduced in April, 1968, and primary courses against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus are now completed at fourteen months of age instead of six months. These appointments are made under the County Computer Scheme on a divisional basis and will result in an increased number of children receiving full protection against the diseases.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Routine vaccination of infants against Smallpox was withdrawn in August, 1971, following the recommendation made to the Department of Health by the Advisory Committee on Vaccination and Immunization and was based on progress made on the international front by the World Health Organization Smallpox Eradication Programme and the view that, in this country, the risks of continuing routine vaccination of infants outweigh the advantages as a precautionary measure.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 640 twelve-year-old and thirteen-year-old schoolchildren in the Division. Parents of 518, or 81%, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1970 of 85.7%. 510 of these children were tested. Seventy of them, or 14%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 440 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Heaf testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Seventy child contacts received skin tests. Thirteen of these were positive. Seventy-six children received B.C.G. vaccination, including nineteen babies not previously given a skin test.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is now included in the County Computer Scheme on a Divisional basis.

Vaccination against Measles.

Routine vaccination against Measles continued during the year, and this, too, is included in the County Computer Scheme on a Divisional basis.

Vaccination against German Measles.

This is now offered to all girls between the 11th and 14th year and is usually carried out in this Division during their 13th year. The acceptance rate for this procedure was of the order of 70%.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Measles.

There were fifty-six cases of Measles notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

There were thirty-nine cases of Scarlet Fever during 1971.

Infective Jaundice.

Infective Jaundice was the infectious diseases most prevalent during 1971, seventy-seven cases being notified during the year.

Whooping Cough.

Six cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year. Whooping Cough vaccination does not give full protection but it has the effect of delaying the incidence of Whooping Cough until later in childhood, when complications are much less likely to occur, and, in addition, has caused a dramatic reduction in the number of cases.

Shonke Dysentery.

Fifty-two cases of Shonke Dysentery were notified during the year, none of the cases was seriously ill.

Tuberculosis.

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 11.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

During 1971, notifications were received in respect of three cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, two males and one female, as compared with seven cases last year. In addition, one respiratory case was transferred into the district, two respiratory cases were transferred out, and six respiratory cases recovered during the year and were removed from the register. One case died during the year. The number on the register was reduced by five to eighty-two.

There was one case of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis notified during the year.

The Divisional Care Committee continued to do good work and distribute clothing, coal and food parcels to needy people. Christmas parcels were also distributed as usual and an annual day trip to the seaside, for patients and their families who are unlikely to have a holiday any other way, took place.

Mass Radiography Survey.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in July and November, and sessions were held at the Brighthouse Health Centre and at the works of J. J. Blakeborough and Sons, Limited.

I give below the results supplied by the Unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Examinations carried out:-			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	898	450	1348
(b) Number recalled for large film	5	5	10
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings:-			
(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis	1	-	1
(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis	-	-	-
(c) Other abnormalities (See below)	2	3	5
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	-	1	1
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis:-			
Pneumoconiosis ...	1	-	1
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	1	-	1
Benign Neoplasm of Lungs and Mediastinum	-	1	1
Abnormalities of Diaphragm and Oesophagus	-	1	1
Cardiovascular lesions: acquired	-	1	1

TABLE 9.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1971.

Month	Infective Jaundice	Diphtheria	Smallpox	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough.	Poliomyelitis	Poisoning	Food	Paratyphoid	Tuberculosis Lungs.	Other.	Totals
January	25	-	-	-	3	30	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	66
February	14	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
March	7	-	-	-	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	16
April	6	-	-	-	10	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	30
May	4	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
June	3	-	-	-	2	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
July	6	-	-	-	1	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
August	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
September	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
October	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
November	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
December	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Totals	77	-	-	-	39	52	56	6	-	1	-	-	3	1	235

TABLE 10.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) AND HOSPITAL
ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Measles	56	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	39	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Dysentery	52	1	-
Whooping Cough	6	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	77	-	-

TABLE 11.

TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1971.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Resp.		Respir.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1

TABLE 12.

ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN
BRIGHOUSE FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS.

Year.	Scarlat. Fever.	Diphtheria.	Ent'c. Fever.	Tuberculosis		Total	Measles.	Whoop. Cough.
				Lungs	Other			
1947	51	6	—	23	4	27	460	37
1948	42	2	—	25	8	33	117	111
1949	37	1	—	33	2	35	520	46
1950	46	1	—	17	6	23	153	99
1951	68	—	—	26	4	30	622	134
1952	40	—	—	44	6	50	469	98
1953	117	—	—	57	3	60	177	94
1954	26	—	—	24	3	27	64	33
1955	38	—	—	21	2	23	695	71
1956	23	—	—	26	3	29	4	84
1957	10	—	—	13	2	15	714	19
1958	73	—	—	14	1	15	47	44
1959	59	—	—	11	1	12	423	1
1960	37	—	—	11	—	11	166	50
1961	13	—	—	24	—	24	481	76
1962	2	—	—	14	1	15	166	1
1963	15	—	—	9	3	12	571	8
1964	43	—	—	12	3	15	454	16
1965	38	—	—	18	3	21	390	5
1966	60	—	—	7	—	7	347	8
1967	46	—	—	5	2	7	356	44
1968	45	—	—	7	—	7	324	20
1969	26	—	—	7	2	9	13	2
1970	17	—	—	7	3	10	510	24
1971	39	—	—	3	1	4	56	6
Totals	1011	10	—	458	63	521	8299	1131
Average	40.4	0.4	0.0	18.3	2.5	20.8	332.0	45.2

TABLE 13.

BIRTH RATE, STILL BIRTHS RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR 10 YEAR PERIODS FROM 1896.

Decade	Live Births Rate per 1,000 of the population		Still Births Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Total Deaths of Infants from Still Births and Failure to survive 1st year of life Rate per 1000 Total Births.
	Brighouse (Adjusted)	England and Wales		Brighouse	England and Wales	
1896-1905	23.7	28.8	Not known.	139	147	Not known.
1906-1915	18.4	24.8		94	123	133.8
1916-1925	25.6	20.1		81	83	117.9
1926-1935	12.3	15.8		63	65	114
1936-1945	14.4	15.4		54	53	82.68
1946-1955	15.1	16.6	21.9	28.1	31	49.31
1956-1965	16.4	17.2	16.6	21.0	21.6	37.2
1966	20.0	17.7	13.3	23.6	19.0	36.6
1967	21.4	17.2	15.4	21.8	18.3	36.9
1968	19.8	16.9	13.2	23.4	18.3	36.2
1969	19.2	16.3	18.5	18.8	18.1	37.0
1970	19.8	16.0	3.3	8.3	18.2	11.6
1971	19.2	16.0	22.7	13.2	17.5	35.6

TABLE NO. 14.

ANNUAL BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Population.	Total Births.	Still Births.		Live Births.		Birth Rate for England and Wales.	Deaths of Infants under One Year.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 live births.		Total Deaths of Infants from Stillbirth or Failure to survive 1st year.	
			No.	Rate per 1000 total births.	No.	Rate per 1000 of Population.			Brig-house	England and Wales.	Stillbirths & Deaths under 1 yr. combined.	Rate per 1000 total births.
1947	30,350	572	22	38.46	550	18.12	20.5	22	40.00	41	44	76.92
1948	30,810	524	14	26.72	510	16.55	17.9	20	39.22	34	34	64.88
1949	30,760	514	9	17.51	505	16.45	16.7	12	23.76	32	21	40.86
1950	30,710	461	6	13.02	455	14.81	15.8	11	24.22	30	17	36.88
1951	30,500	463	13	28.0	450	14.75	15.5	11	24.44	30	24	51.84
1952	30,420	413	9	21.8	404	13.3	15.3	9	22.3	28	18	43.58
1953	30,370	414	6	14.5	408	13.4	15.5	10	24.5	27	16	38.65
1954	30,400	421	8	19.0	413	13.6	15.2	11	26.6	26	19	45.11
1955	30,360	412	6	14.6	406	13.4	15.0	9	22.2	25	15	36.41
1956	30,490	445	7	15.7	438	14.4	15.7	14	32.0	24	21	47.19
1957	30,500	458	4	8.7	454	14.9	16.1	9	19.8	23	13	28.38
1958	30,490	445	8	18.0	437	14.3	16.4	7	16.0	22.5	15	33.71
1959	30,460	488	6	12.3	482	15.8	16.5	12	24.9	22.0	18	36.89
1960	30,570	462	7	15.2	455	14.9	17.1	8	17.6	21.7	15	32.47
1961	30,980	507	5	9.9	502	16.2	17.4	12	23.9	21.4	17	33.53
1962	31,260	543	14	25.8	529	16.9	18.0	10	18.9	21.4	24	44.2
1963	31,540	562	9	16.0	553	17.5	18.2	10	18.1	20.9	19	33.8
1964	31,830	644	15	23.3	629	21.5	18.4	9	14.3	20.0	24	37.3
1965	32,180	631	13	20.6	618	20.9	18.0	15	24.3	19.0	28	44.4
1966	32,340	601	8	13.3	593	20.0	17.7	14	23.6	19.0	22	36.6
1967	32,710	651	10	15.0	641	21.4	17.2	14	21.8	18.3	24	36.9
1968	32,910	607	8	13.2	599	19.8	16.9	14	23.4	18.3	22	36.2
1969	33,130	595	11	18.5	584	19.2	16.3	11	18.8	18.1	22	37.0
1970	32,990	602	2	3.3	600	19.8	16.0	5	8.3	18.2	7	11.0
1971	34,370	618	14	22.7	604	19.2	16.0	8	13.2	17.5	22	35.5

TABLE NO. 15.

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN BRIGHOUSE DURING THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Population.	Maternal Deaths		Number of Deaths from Various Causes and Rates per 1,000 of Population.										All Causes.									
		Puer-peral Sep-sis.	Other Puer-peral causes.	Total Death Rate per 1000 total births.	Whooping Cough.	Influenza.	Cancer.	Pneumonia.	Diseases of Heart and Circulation.	Vascular Lesions of Nerv. System.	Tuberculosis												
											Lungs.	Other.	Total.										
1947	30,350	-	1	1.75	0.00	1	0.03	55	1.81	10	0.33	166	5.47	58	1.91	13	0.43	1	0.03	14	0.46	422	13.9
1948	30,810	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.00	63	2.04	12	0.39	170	5.52	58	1.88	13	0.42	2	0.06	15	0.48	437	14.2
1949	30,760	-	-	-	0.00	13	0.42	65	2.11	7	0.23	167	5.43	57	1.85	15	0.49	2	0.06	17	0.55	433	14.1
1950	30,710	-	-	-	0.03	2	0.06	79	2.24	6	0.19	188	6.12	59	1.92	1	0.03	2	0.06	3	0.09	430	14.0
1951	30,500	-	1	2.16	0.00	13	0.42	56	1.83	17	0.55	189	6.20	64	2.10	7	0.23	1	0.03	8	0.26	453	14.9
1952	30,420	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	74	2.10	8	0.26	152	5.00	62	2.04	4	0.13	-	0.00	4	0.13	388	12.8
1953	30,370	-	-	-	0.00	3	0.10	59	2.01	15	0.49	146	4.81	65	2.14	8	0.26	-	0.00	8	0.26	394	13.0
1954	30,400	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03	54	1.77	7	0.23	156	5.13	47	1.55	2	0.07	-	0.00	2	0.07	370	12.2
1955	30,360	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03	61	2.01	10	0.33	156	5.14	74	2.44	1	0.03	-	0.00	1	0.03	396	13.0
1956	30,490	-	-	-	0.00	2	0.07	47	1.54	15	0.49	174	5.71	59	1.94	5	0.16	-	0.00	5	0.16	395	13.0
1957	30,500	-	-	-	0.00	2	0.07	57	1.87	14	0.46	156	5.11	62	2.03	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	376	12.3
1958	30,490	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	76	2.49	14	0.46	187	6.13	84	2.76	1	0.03	-	0.00	1	0.03	454	14.9
1959	30,460	-	-	-	0.00	5	0.16	61	2.00	21	0.69	165	5.42	62	2.04	4	0.13	-	0.00	4	0.13	394	12.9
1960	30,570	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	63	2.13	7	0.23	178	5.82	58	1.90	1	0.03	-	0.00	2	0.07	382	12.5
1961	30,980	-	-	-	0.00	11	0.36	58	1.87	14	0.45	164	5.33	55	1.78	5	0.16	-	0.00	6	0.20	383	12.4
1962	31,260	-	-	-	0.00	2	0.06	75	2.40	24	0.77	166	5.31	61	1.95	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	425	13.6
1963	31,540	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03	58	1.84	24	0.76	182	5.77	73	2.31	4	0.13	-	0.03	5	0.16	453	14.4
1964	31,830	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	69	2.23	15	0.47	159	5.00	55	1.73	2	0.06	-	0.00	2	0.06	390	12.3
1965	32,180	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	83	2.58	15	0.47	180	5.59	72	2.24	2	0.06	-	0.00	2	0.06	432	13.4
1966	32,340	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	50	1.55	27	0.83	165	5.10	68	2.10	3	0.09	-	0.00	3	0.09	406	12.3
1967	32,710	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03	77	2.42	13	0.40	154	4.71	58	1.71	1	0.03	-	0.00	1	0.03	383	11.1
1968	32,910	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	69	2.10	24	0.73	170	5.17	51	1.55	2	0.06	-	0.00	2	0.06	403	12.0
1969	33,130	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	78	2.35	19	0.57	160	4.83	84	2.54	2	0.06	-	0.00	2	0.06	437	12.9
1970	32,990	-	-	-	0.00	6	0.18	75	2.27	22	0.67	181	5.49	70	2.12	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	426	12.7
1971	34,370	-	-	-	0.00	1	0.03	95	2.76	21	0.61	200	5.82	63	1.83	-	0.00	-	0.03	1	0.03	451	12.9

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1971

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Brighouse,

I have pleasure in submitting my sixteenth Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services - for 1971. As is customary, the portion of the report dealing with the former service is in respect of the calendar year, while that for the Cleansing Service is in respect of the financial year ending 31st March, 1972.

The year has been one in which the housing sector has received perhaps the most attention. Not only have more houses been dealt with under the Slum Clearance Programme but considerable effort has been given also to the improvement of houses, with the results that are shown in the body of the report. Other branches of the work have, however, not been neglected.

I would like to pay tribute to the loyalty and devotion to duty of both the technical and administrative members of my staff who I know have each constantly given service to the Department of a high calibre so that the results reported in the following pages could be achieved.

I also wish, once again, to thank the Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued confidence, interest and support during the year. To the other Chief Officers of the Council and members of their Departments to whom on many occasions I, and members of my staff, have turned for information or advice or assistance, I say thank you.

Finally, I wish to particularly record my sincere appreciation to Dr. Brock for his advice and encouragement.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. JENNINGS,

Chief Public Health Inspector,
Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

(A) - Inspections

Total Number of Inspections	19,614
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Nuisances - Dwellinghouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352
Other premises etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Re-inspections - Dwellinghouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	948
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271
Drainage - obstructed drains/sewers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839
Inspections - existing drainage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756
new drainage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Smoke Tests ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Colour Tests ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695
Olefactory Tests ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools and unsewered premises ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Cleanliness of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Conversions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Disinfections, re ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Disinfestations, re ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Hairdressers and Barbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Hotels and Places of Entertainment - Sanitary Accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infectious Disease Enquiries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622
Infestations (except rodents) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	911
Keeping of Animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Moveable Dwellings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Public Conveniences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627
Rivers, Streams, etc. - pollution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Water Supply - visits, re ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Water Samples - Bacteriological ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Chemical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Swimming Bath Samples - Bacteriological ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Paddling Pool Samples - Bacteriological ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

Refuse Collection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387
Refuse Disposal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	461

HOUSING ACTS

Qualification Certificates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
Standard Grants - Survey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
Visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384
Improvement Grants - Survey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Housing Consol. Regulations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
Re Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Re Rehousing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Survey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587
Re-inspections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321
Houses let in lodgings - visits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Improvement Areas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Improvement - Individual houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Domestic Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Local Authority Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Agricultural Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Industrial Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Waste food plants	5
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

	General	Re-visits	Total
Offices	11	24	35
Retail Shops	57	126	183
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	2	9	11
Catering Estabs., Canteens	5	16	21
Fuel Storage Depots	1	1	2

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Closing hours and employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Sunday Opening	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Visits	188
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

(a) Industrial - Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Plant Visits and Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Grit Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Domestic - Preliminary Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,946
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	337
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
Work of Adaptation	...	...	...	...	...	...	568
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	611
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	422

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 - Power	211
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Visits	4
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) REGULATIONS, 1953

Visits	12
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

Re Dumping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Abandoned Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

Visits	1
--------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Confectioners and Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Grocery and General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Licensed Premises and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ice Cream - Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Selling Points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Retail Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Food Hawkers - Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Unsound Food, re	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Slaughterhouse - Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	763
Re Hygiene and Cruelty Regs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sampling - Milk: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Brucella Abortus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Ice Cream: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Ice Lollies: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Imported Food Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

MISCELLANEOUS

Talks to Outside Bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Feral Pigeons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Meetings and Interviews re Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884
Other Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,732

(B) - SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED 1971

INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Discoloured water supply remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Leaking taps repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burst water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Walls replastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Steps taken to combat dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Defective doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water gaining access to house abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Ceilings replastered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Windows repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Eavesgutters renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Leaking roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Window woodwork renewed/repared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

DRAINAGE

Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	194
Inspection chambers cleansed from obstruction	...	...		8
Inspection chamber covers and frames renewed/provided		...		6
Drains and sewers renewed or repaired	...	...	...	4
Sink waste pipes cleansed/renewed/repaired	...	...	...	24
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	9
Gullies cleansed/renewed/repaired	...	...	...	9
Choked sink waste gullies cleansed	...	...	...	10
Ventilation pipes renewed/repaired	...	...	...	2
Septic tank and filter renewed	...	...	...	1

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Flushing cisterns and/or water supply pipes renewed/repared	18
W.C. seats refixed/renewed	1
W.C. doors repaired/renewed	2
W.C. pedestals cleansed from obstructions	6
W.C. pedestals renewed/repared	2
W.C. roof renewed/repared	1
Defective joint between flush/drain and W.C. pedestal repaired	2
W.C. drain renewed/repared/cleansed	10
W.C. provided	1
Improper use of W.C. remedied	1

HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Dilapidated dustbins renewed/dustbins provided	...	...	313
Accumulations of rubbish removed	...	...	12

MISCELLANEOUS

Nuisances from insects abated	...	...	...	...	...	29
Offensive odours abated	...	...	...	...	...	18
Nuisance from keeping animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisance caused by tipping abated	...	...	...	...	...	8

During the year 40 visits were made to boiler plants in addition, or subsequent to, the smoke observations taken.

Once again no "black" smoke offences were detected; yet only some 10 years ago, 12 were found. Six "dark" smoke emissions in excess of that allowed were observed - eleven years ago the figure was 36.

Industrial smoke is now no longer any major problem as it was a decade and a half ago when the Clean Air Act came into force.

(b) Smoke other than from Chimneys:

For some years the Council have had powers to control smoke other than from chimneys under Section 27, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1964. This has proved very useful legislation in practice, and a number of observations were taken during the year. In twelve cases "dark" smoke was emitted and warnings given to the firms concerned.

Section 1, Clean Air Act, 1968 also relates to smoke other than from chimneys but does not supersede our powers under the more useful local Act.

(c) Notification of New Furnaces:

Twenty-two notifications of new furnaces were received under Section 3(1) of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

These notifications embraced:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>
Oil fired boilers	1
Gas fired boilers	20
Coal fired boilers with mechanical stokers ...	1

(d) Prior Approval of New Furnaces:

No applications were received for prior approval of new furnaces in 1971.

(e) Height of Chimneys:

Two plans involving new chimneys were received for approval of chimney height during the year 1971. Both were approved, one subject to a slight increase in chimney height.

(f) Processes exempt from the Clean Air Act, 1956:

Two works in the Borough both comprising premises dealing with ceramics continue to be exempted from the provisions of the Act and, therefore, come within the scope of the Alkali Inspectorate in so far as these processes are concerned.

One of the premises continued to give rise to complaints of odour during the year. This odour affected a large area of the town dependent on which direction the prevailing wind was blowing. H. M. Alkali Inspectorate had been acquainted with the complaints received in 1970 and the further complaints and press publicity that increased in 1971 were passed on to the firm and the Inspectorate. The Council were assured that remedial steps were being taken and the nuisance would be abated by the end of 1971.

3. SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:

While adaptations continued in Clifton No. 18 area, Smoke Control Orders covering Norwood Green (No. 20 area) and Southowram (No. 19 area) were made during the year and the former Order was confirmed on 29th June, 1971. Confirmation of No. 19 area Order was awaited at the end of the year but it was in fact received on 14th February, 1972. The final area of the town - the centre - was being actively surveyed at the year end and it was hoped to bring the relevant Smoke Control Order before the Council early in 1972. This last Smoke Control Order should become operative in 1973.

The table on page 57 gives progress to date and shows that 95% of the acreage and houses in the Borough are now covered by Smoke Control Orders. When one looks at this table and the map of the Borough on which Smoke Control Areas are marked, it is easy to see we are on the last straight to home.

4. GENERAL:

The Borough Council still has a seat on both the Executive Committee of the West Riding Advisory Council for Clean Air and Noise Control and the Council of the Yorkshire Division of the National Society for Clean Air, the Chief Public Health Inspector being the appointed representative in each case. In the case of the former Council, he was Chairman during the earlier part of the year.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS - PROGRESS:

Area No.	Locality Covered	Acres	No. of Houses		Date of Operation of Order
			Houses	Premises	
1	Rastrick - Dewsbury Road and Clough Lane	160	73	79	Operative from 1.6.60.
2	Field Lane and Lower Edge.	314	923	947	Operative from 1.10.61.
3	Lightcliffe - Wakefield Road and Stoney Lane.	97	892	904	Operative from 1.7.62.
4	Clough Lane and Toothill.	159	170	175	Operative from 1.7.62.
5	Hartshead Moor.	511	102	103	Operative from 1.7.62
6	Knowle Top and Mayfield.	399	588	610	Operative from 1.10.62.
7	New Hey Road and Crowtrees.	103	578	625	Operative from 1.7.63.
8	Huddersfield Road and Woodhouse.	324	990	999	Operative from 1.11.63.
9	Bailiff Bridge and Smith House	235	725	756	Operative from 1.11.65.
10	Rastrick Common and Thornhill Road.	215	735	755	Operative from 1.6.66.
11	Hove Edge and Slead Syke.	208	791	826	Operative from 1.7.67.
12	Bridge End	85	781	860	Operative from 1.6.68.
13	Lane Head	138	1,318	1,374	Operative from 1.6.69.
14	Hipperholme	584	1,385	1,481	Operative from 1.6.70.
15	Broad Oak	315	190	207	Operative from 1.6.71.
16	Bonegate	88	602	644	Operative from 1.6.71
18	Clifton	1,416	448	461	Confirmed becomes operative 1.6.72.
19	Southowram	1,600	853	904	Confirmed becomes operative 1.6.73.
20	Norwood Green	582	245	258	Confirmed becomes operative 1.7.72.
TOTAL at 31.12.71 - 19 areas:		7,533	12,389	12,968	
Percentage of whole Borough		95%	95%	82%	

HOUSING:

SLUM CLEARANCE:

(a) Progress during the year 1971:

Fourteen areas involving 143 houses were inspected and subsequently represented during the year. In each case Orders were made by the Council:-

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Houses in Area</u>	<u>Type of Order</u>	<u>Houses in Order</u>
Elland Road and Bank Street	*26	Compulsory Purchase	26
Westgate No. 1	3	Clearance	3
Westgate No. 2	3	Clearance	3
Half House Lane	6	Clearance	6
Gooder Lane	3	Clearance	3
Heaton's Yard	7	Clearance	7
Halifax Road, Hove Edge	6	Clearance	6
Blackburn's Court	4	Compulsory Purchase	4
Foundry Street	20	Compulsory Purchase	20
Brook Grain Hill	6	Clearance	6
Bottom of Town and Bowling Alley	12	Compulsory Purchase	12
New Street and Cain Lane, Southowram	10	Compulsory Purchase	10
Tanhouse Hill, Hipperholme	10	Compulsory Purchase	10
East Street, Rastrick No. 1	<u>27</u> <u>143</u>	Compulsory Purchase	<u>31</u> <u>147</u>

*including one pink hatched yellow

45 houses in confirmed areas were demolished and 79 families with 212 persons were displaced.

21 houses were represented under Section 16 and two under Section 18. Eleven houses which were the subject of Demolition Orders and fifteen which had justified certificates of unfitness being granted were demolished while three houses on the Slum Clearance list were also pulled down after informal action. Four houses were closed. In addition, 37 Local Authority owned houses, all recently purchased, were certified as unfit pending subsequent demolition. Seven persons from four families were displaced from houses to be closed and four families embracing seven persons were displaced from individual dwellings to be demolished, plus one person from part of a house also closed.

(b) General Position:

The position at the end of 1971 was as follows:-

(a) Houses scheduled for action 1972	168
(b) Houses scheduled for action 1973	184
(c) Houses scheduled for action 1974	136
(d) Houses scheduled for action 1975/76	374
Total houses remaining to be dealt with at 31st December, 1971 to complete the programme	<u>861</u>

Since 1956, 106 Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders involving 1,194 houses have been made, while in addition, 271 unfit houses have been dealt with by individual action under Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 or Certificates of Unfitness where the houses were Local Authority owned - a grand total of 1,465 houses, or an average of 98 per year.

STANDARD GRANTS:

During 1971, 104 applications for standard grants were received. 77 grants were approved under Section 9(1) Housing Act, 1969 for the provision of all missing amenities while a further 24 were made under Section 9(7), 21 being in respect of all missing amenities and 3 in respect of the reduced standard amenities. In all, therefore, 101 approvals were given this year compared with 82 last year and 78 and 99 in the immediate previous years. As reported later, in 1971 there were 20 improvement grant approvals also, as compared with 10 in the previous year.

85 improvements by means of standard grants were actually completed, compared with 80 last year. Since the inception of the scheme in June 1959, some 1,480 applications have been received and 1,200 houses have been provided with standard grant facilities. When one looks at this latter figure, it will be appreciated that over 1 in 10 of all the pre-war houses in the Borough have been improved with the aid of standard grants.

Brighouse has just over 900 back-to-back houses without a separate proper kitchen and having only one livingroom and one or two bedrooms. Tenants over the years have often ensured two bedrooms by elementary partitioning of the sole bedrooms, and in many cases have attempted to get rid of cooking, and sometimes washing up, from the livingroom by installing cookers at unventilated cellar heads, in an amateurishly constructed entrance to the livingroom at the foot of the bedroom stairs, or in the cellar.

Many of these houses are of the older type in poor repair and environmentally poorly situated and must be eradicated. Some, however, are well constructed of good quality local sandstone and have generally been kept in good repair and are so stable that the structures could well outlast some modern houses now being constructed. If these houses are environmentally well situated it is considered that while they can never be "in all respects fit", they can provide useful units of accommodation for years if given those amenities most of us now accept as essential. Moreover, being situated near to shops, places of worship and other amenities, and in a locality well known to occupiers and being cheaply maintained, these houses are very popular with older people, for whom they are particularly suited.

As referred to in the 1967 report, the Council made representations to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on two occasions for powers to enable them to provide at least the more important modern amenities to these houses in view of their expected life. In the Housing Act, 1969 the Minister did just this in Section 9(7) and followed up the sub-section by making a "general direction" to enable Local Authorities to give grants for the three "reduced standard" amenities in appropriate cases. Immediately the power became available not only did the Council resolve to use it, but the Chief Public Health Inspector made a further case for the full amenities being made available under Section 9(7) in our case and the Council made a formal application for a "special direction" to give grants for all seven amenities in suitable cases under Section 9(7). The Minister made a "special direction" to enable the Council to make such grants in March, 1970 in respect of type 1 back-to-back houses and in February, 1971 in respect of type 1 single back houses.

In 1971 as reported above 24 such grants were made in the case of suitable houses, as against 23 in 1970 - making 47 in total to date.

The Health Department have the responsibility for receiving and checking accounts for standard grants, once the work has been carried out.

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

In 1969, when they considered the new Housing Act, 1969, the Council decided to commence making improvement grants again as from the 1st April, 1970, but to limit them to £750 and to make them subject to other conditions, in particular one relative to those repairs and replacements which are needed for the purpose of making improvements in private houses fully effective which in Brighthouse would have to be carried out but would not rank for grant. 29 applications were received in 1971 and 20 were approved. In twelve cases the work had been satisfactorily completed at the year end.

In July 1971 the Health Committee considered their policy in the light of twelve months practical experience and recent Government Circulars. They decided that the policy recommended by Central Government should be implemented in full - the main improvements from this decision being that grants would generally be increased to a maximum of £1,000 and the scope of grant earning repairs would be widened.

COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS AND IMPROVEMENT AREAS:

No occupier made representations to the Council to use their powers under Section 19, Housing Act, 1964 to require the provision of standard amenities.

In July the Chief Public Health Inspector submitted a comprehensive report on improvement areas and gave full details of informal action that had been taken to persuade owners to carry out improvements to their houses. The Council considered that, at the present time, they would not be justified in declaring an area in the private sector.

Concurrently, the Housing Committee were considering declaring a General Improvement Area in the Smith House Estate Area. While there is no area in the town in the private sector that immediately commends itself to treatment, this post-first war housing estate is urgently in need of improvement, both so far as the individual houses and the Estate as a whole are concerned. The General Improvement Area Scheme Report for Smith House Estate was about to be submitted to the Council by the end of 1971.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION:

In Brighthouse still only about ten houses in multiple occupation are known about. Rooms are usually occupied by single persons or couples. No doubt there are other cases of multiple occupation in the Borough, but in the absence of registration they are not known; were young children involved I am sure the Department would have heard about them. The problem remains, in total, not a particularly serious one, though there is an obvious need to improve the living standard in the individual case, and prevent overcrowding while this sub-standard living accommodation remains.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

OVERCROWDING:

There has again been no serious problem. From time to time individual cases of gross overcrowding have arisen but these have mostly occurred amongst families who have been evicted from, or left, other more suitable or larger accommodation.

Where statutory or serious moral overcrowding has arisen amongst local families with current application for rehousing, as a result of normal family increases, the Housing Committee have invariably been most helpful and eight cases of statutory overcrowding were relieved by rehousing in Council houses in 1971.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR:

Once again it must be reported that occupiers of controlled houses have not made use of these provisions as the figures given below show, and this is not surprising when one considers the complicated procedure involved, particularly for old people, in making and following through an application.

Application for Certificates of Disrepair:-

1. Number of applications for certificates ...	...	...	...	...
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates ...	...	...	...	...
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ...	...	...	...	...
(b) in respect of all defects ...	...	...	...	...
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph				
5 of the First Schedule ...	...	...	...	...
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under				
proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	...	...	...	...
6. Number of certificates issued ...	...	...	...	...

Application for Cancellation of Certificates:-

7. Application by landlords to Local Authority for				
cancellation of certificates ...	...	...	...	...
8. Objection by tenants to cancellation of certificates				
9. Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of				
tenant's objection ...	...	...	...	...
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority				

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES - HOUSING ACT, 1969:

If procedure for obtaining certificates of disrepair has been complicated and, therefore, probably the reason for the figures similar to those above year after year is not only our Annual Report, but in many others, the procedure for getting a "fair rent" fixed is equally complicated.

The following table gives the cases dealt with in 1970 in the form required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 66/69:-

Improvement cases:

Number of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44(2) under consideration at end of period ...	-
Number of certificates of provisional approval issued ...	8
Number of qualification certificates issued under Section 46(3)	6

Standard amenities already provided:

Number of applications for qualification certificates under Section 44(1) under consideration at end of period ...	39
Number of qualification certificates issued under Section 45(2) in respect of:-	
(i) dwellings with rateable value of £90 or more in Greater London or of £60 or more elsewhere ...	3
(ii) dwellings with rateable value of £60 to less than £90 in Greater London or of £40 to less than £60 elsewhere ...	20
(iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60 in Greater London or less than £40 elsewhere ...	20
Exemption for low-income tenants from Section 54:	
Number of certificates issued under Section 55 ...	-

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951:

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963:

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS, 1964-1970

These three Acts are administered by the Department.

Four persons were licensed to keep Pet Shops, two to keep Boarding Establishments and one to keep a Riding Establishment. The necessary inspections have been made, and Messrs. J. McKinna and Son, Veterinary Officers, Huddersfield carry out appropriate inspections of the latter two Acts on behalf of the Council as requested.

One application under the Riding Establishments Acts, 1964-70 was refused during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS:

Under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957 four persons are licensed to collect and boil swill. Five visits were made to premises used for boiling swill during the year.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956:

There are no large farms, nor is there any influx of seasonal workers for agricultural purposes.

No specific complaints have been received of any insufficiency of sanitary accommodation on agricultural holdings.

NOISE:

The Council have powers to deal with noise nuisances under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960 and also under Byelaws relative to Good Rule and Government.

The following are details of the type of noise complaints dealt with:-

Noise from machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Noise from animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise from neighbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise from amplifiers by Ice Cream salesmen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

In all, 188 visits were made in investigating noise complaints.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

The types of Sanitary Accommodation existing in the Borough other than fresh water closets are as follows:-

Waste-water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pail closets (including 18 chemical closets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	71

47 houses still have pail or chemical closets and the others in use are at factories, firms and building sites.

The one waste closet is capable of conversion.

The large number of pail closets still existing must not be neglected and every encouragement is given to owners to convert them to water borne sanitation where, as is sometimes the case, they are not for houses likely to be the subject of Slum Clearance action.

DRAINAGE:

839 inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers, while 813 inspections were made of existing and new drainage.

In 61 instances use was made of the Smoke Test, colour was resorted to in 695 instances, and Olefactory Test was used twice.

Drainage work rose once again to a large degree as the result of complaints or calls for assistance from owners or occupiers with smells, water in their buildings, flooded yards, or unusable conveniences. Investigation may be simple and the trouble solved in a few minutes, or it may take hours or even days or weeks - on and off - of painstaking investigation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION:

It was necessary to make 622 visits for the purpose of investigating Infectious Disease, other than food poisoning. The vast majority were of a routine nature.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) REGULATIONS, 1953:

The Department administers these Regulations as the places where appliances contravening the Regulations are most likely to be met are in shops selling second hand goods. Such traders have been informed of the requirements of the legislation in previous years.

Unfortunately, such fires are sold cheaply and must be an attractive proposition for use where they are most likely to be a danger.

Watch has been kept throughout the year to ensure heaters that contravene the law are not displayed for sale, or sold. On three occasions, fires not complying with the Regulations were found to be on sale in 'second-hand' shops and warnings given - in each case the appliances were removed from sale.

POLLUTION - BROOKFOOT AND LANE HEAD:

Undoubtedly, the most publicised event in the year was an incident in which there was damage to vegetation in the Brookfoot and Lane Head area of the town. The matter was first brought to the notice of the Department on the 30th June, 1971. Certain plants were affected more than others and as one most subject to damage was rosebay willow herb this plant served as a useful guide to the extent of the pollution which caused damage typical of a normal selective weed killer. Chemicals that could cause such damage were isolated and with the co-operation of a local firm their use ceased. Due to the lack of published material, the complexity of the problem and some unfortunate misleading publicity the public at large became more alarmed than they need have been. One point that should be made is that so far as Public Health legislation is concerned, we were dealing with a 1971 problem equipped with virtually 1875 legislation which had been slightly improved in 1936 but which was never designed to deal with problems of an era in which life is so more complex than in the graceful Victorian days when the legislation we were using was placed on the statute book.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961:

1. PART 1 OF THE ACT:

The following are details of the inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	5	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	241	18	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	—	—	—
	250	18	4	—

It will be noticed that only 5 factories now fall into the category where Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities. Would it not be better for uniformity if these particular provisions were to be enforced by the same Authority in respect of all factories?

The only Section of the Act enforced by Local Authorities in all factories is that relative to sanitary conveniences. It is considered this power could well be reviewed.

Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Found	No. of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
		Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	3	—	4	—

2. CUTWORK - (Sections 133 and 134):

Particulars	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc.	6	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	—	—	—	—	—

The following is a list of classified trades carried out in the Borough in 1971:-

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot and Shoe repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Brick Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Builders Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carpet Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Carpet Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cattle Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellulose spraying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Concrete blocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cycle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Diecasting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking and Alterations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dry Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drying Cylinder repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Dyers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Electro Plating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Engraving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fabrication Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fabrications from Steelplate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Firelighters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fireplace Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour Milling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Preparation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Gasholders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Generation and Transformation of Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Glazed Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gramophone Parts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gut Scraping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Handling and Distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Insulated Wires	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Iron Foundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Joinery and Cabinet Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Leather Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Laundering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Machine Tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Maltsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Metal Spinning and Stamping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Metal Spraying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Metal Windows and Glazed Roofs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motor Body Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Non-Ferrous Foundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Oil Refining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paint Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paper Cutting and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pattern Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Photography	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Plastic Moulding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plastic Coating	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Portable Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rag Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Ready Mixed Concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Road Machinery Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Refuse Sorting and Tin Baling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Radiograms (hi-fi)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Radio and Television Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Radio and Television (Assembly and Wiring only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rug Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scrap Metal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sheet Metal Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soap Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Stone Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stove Enamelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Tiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Valve Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Washing Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wholesale Fishmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Cutting and Coiling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wire Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wire Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Wire M/C Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wire Winding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

This Act provides a similar charter for office and shop workers to that the Factories Acts have provided for factory workers for far more years.

Table A gives the varying classes of premises registered in the Borough at the end of 1971 with the number of detailed or general inspections made, while Table B gives the total number of visits, and Table C gives the numbers employed in the varying classes of workplace. Table D shows that no applications for exemption from the requirements of the Act were applied for or granted, and Table E gives details of prosecutions. Table F shows the accidents reported. Only four accidents were notified and one must presume not all of them are coming to our notice. Where necessary, accidents are investigated and have to be coded in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Ministry of Labour, summarised and reported quarterly to the Ministry of Labour.

In Table G the contraventions detected and remedied during the year are detailed.

By Classes, Table A - Registration of Premises

Class of Premises	Registered during year	Total Registered at year end	Premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	2	60	11
Retail Shops	15	182	57
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	4	2
Catering Establishments open to the public - Canteens	3	28	5
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	1
TOTAL	20	274	76

Table B - Visits

Number of visits of all kinds made by Inspectors to
Registered Premises 252

Table C

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number Employed		
Offices	367		
Retail Shops	634		
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	30		
Catering Establishments open to the Public	125		
Canteens	2		
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil		
TOTALS	Male 434	Female 724	Total 1,158

Table D - Exemptions

<u>Exemptions</u>	<u>Number</u>
Part 1 - Space (Sec. 5 (2)) 	Nil
Part 2 - Temperature (Sec. 6) 	Nil
Part 3 - Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9) 	Nil
Part 4 - Washing Facilities (Sec. 10) 	Nil

Table E - Prosecutions

Number of Prosecutions Nil

Table F - Accidents reported in 1971

Accidents Reported	4
Type of Workplace	4
Retail Shop	
Other Workplace	-
Fatal or Non-Fatal	All Non-Fatal
Cause of Injury	Striking against an object (64) (61) 2
	Falls on the same level (54) ... 2
Nature of Injury	Sprains and strains (11) 2
	Open wound (41) 1
	Fractures and dislocations (10) 1
Site of Injury	Hand alone (51) 1
	Foot alone (62) 1
	Trunk including neck (42) (64) 2

Table G

Summary of contraventions found and remedied in 1971

<u>Contraventions in respect of:</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied in 1971</u>
Sec. 4 - Cleanliness	1	10
Sec. 5 - Overcrowding	-	-
Sec. 6 - Temperature	1	3
Sec. 7 - Ventilation	-	1
Sec. 8 - Lighting	1	4
Sec. 9 - Sanitary Conveniences	1	6
Sec. 10 - Washing Facilities	-	1
Sec. 11 - Supply of drinking water	-	-
Sec. 12 - Accommodation for clothing	-	-
Sec. 13 - Sitting facilities	-	-
Sec. 14 - Seats for sedentary workers	-	-
Sec. 15 - Eating facilities	-	-
Sec. 16 - Floors, passages, stairs	4	12
Sec. 17 - Fencing of exposed parts of machinery 2		3
Sec. 18 - Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-	-
Sec. 19 - Training of persons working at dangerous machinery	-	-
Sec. 22 - Dangerous conditions and practices 1		4
Sec. 23 - Prohibition of heavy work	-	-
Sec. 24 - First Aid - General Provisions	-	5
Sec. 48 - Accidents not reported "forthwith"	-	-
Sec. 49 - Notification of fact of employment of persons	-	-
Sec. 51 - Information for employees	1	4
	<u>12</u>	<u>53</u>

SHOPS ACTS:

These Acts which, apart from the provisions relating to sanitary accommodation, were previously administered by a Shops Act Inspector from one or other of the Council Departments on a part-time basis were, in 1965, passed to the Health Department for enforcement and all Public Health Inspectors are appointed Shops Act Inspectors.

54 visits were made under the Act and advice was given and informal action was taken on a number of occasions relating to Sunday opening, Closing Hours, Sale of Fish and Chips on Sundays, and early closing days. While it was not necessary to take any formal action, this legislation becomes more difficult to enforce each year that passes as shopping trends and trading methods change; both are so very much different from what they were only a decade ago. Modernisation of Shops Act legislation is required if enforcement action is not to bring any further ill-feeling than it has in recent years in many instances in other areas.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS:

Section 120, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 is in force in the district and all persons carrying on the trade of Hairdressers and Barbers are required to register themselves and their premises with the Borough Council. Ten Gentlemen's Hairdressers and forty Ladies' Hairdressers are registered.

Twenty-eight visits were paid to these premises with a view to ensuring compliance with your Council's Byelaws relative to hairdressing hygiene, and premises and methods were generally found quite satisfactory.

PEST CONTROL:

(a) INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION:

Premises were disinfested during the year for the following reasons:

Earwigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plaster Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Bed Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Clover Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Spider Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cluster Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

The pest which was most prevalent in 1971 was again the wasp, a type of pest the Department was not called in to deal with in the past but now the service is there, residents obviously use it. 1971 was another bad year for this pest as the figures above indicate.

Large cities and town centres have, for some time, been plagued by starlings and feral pigeons in increasing numbers, and action has had to be taken to reduce their numbers. The position locally has been watched over the years and in 1969 it became necessary to acquaint the Health Committee of the fact that in one locality feral pigeons were homing and breeding to such an extent that they were becoming a nuisance and steps should be considered for reduction in their numbers.

Since then a trap has been kept in frequent use in selected roofs in the town centre and a steady catch of feral pigeons has been achieved.

(b) RODENT CONTROL:

The following table summarises the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1971:

	TYPES OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri-cultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses including Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Totals of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	
1. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	34	295	96	425	5
(b) Survey under the Act	5	167	240	413	1
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when primarily visited for some other purpose)	1	1,927	1,106	3,034	-
2. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats	-	-	-	-	-
Reservoir	-	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	18	152	42	212	-
(b) Mice	-	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	16	175	79	270	-
3. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	34	327	121	482	-

Warfarin has still formed the basis of treatment for rats, and no resistance to the poison has been recorded in this district, but narcotic poison was again used for the most part for mice.

SWIMMING BATHS:

There are now two swimming baths in the town - the Public Swimming Baths which have been in existence for many years and a learners' pool at a local school.

Thirty routine samples of water from these Bathing Pools were submitted during the year for Bacteriological Examination, and the results are given in the table below.

The recommended standard for swimming bath water is that no sample should contain any coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water and that in 75% of the samples examined from the bath the 24 hour count at 37°C per one ml. of water should not exceed 10 colonies, while in the remainder the count should not exceed 100 colonies. Twenty-eight of the thirty samples fully examined could, therefore, be classed as satisfactory.

Month	Point of Supply	Result of Analysis		Plate count 24 hrs. at 37° C. Colonies per ml.
		Probable No. per 100 ml.		
		Coliform Bacilli	Bac. Coli Type 1	
January	Inlet	0	0	0
	Outlet	0	0	2
February	Inlet	0	0	0
	Outlet	0	0	0
March	Inlet	0	0	1
	Outlet	0	0	6
	Outlet	0	0	6
April	Inlet	0	0	1
	Inlet	0	0	Void
	Outlet	0	0	Void
May	Inlet	0	0	0
	Outlet	0	0	1
	Inlet	0	0	1
June	Outlet	0	0	2
	Inlet	0	0	0
	Outlet	0	0	6
July	Inlet	0	0	0
	Outlet	0	0	3
	Outlet	0	0	0
August	Inlet	0	0	0
	Inlet	0	0	1
	Outlet	0	0	2
September	Inlet	0	0	Uncountable
	Outlet	0	0	Uncountable
October	Inlet	0	0	0
	Outlet	0	0	0
November	Inlet	0	0	0
	Outlet	0	0	0
December	Inlet	0	0	3
	Outlet	0	0	3

PADDLING POOL:

There is now a Paddling Pool of the fill and empty type.

Samples were taken during the high summer with the following results:-

	Probable No. per 100 ml.	
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli type 1
June	50	13
	35	25
July	180+	180+
August	180+	180+
	180+	180+
September	0	0
	0	0
	17	5
	35	13

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

The following offensive trades are carried out in the Borough:

Soap Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The soap boilers have been carrying on their business for a great number of years, and once again have given no grounds for complaints during the year.

The gut scraper occupies one room at the local slaughterhouse.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS:

There are, in the Borough, three sites used for moveable dwellings of Showmen who are members of the Showmen's Guild. In two cases licences were also in force in respect of other moveable dwellings stationed on the same sites, and used for permanent occupation under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The sites licensed at the year end were:

Site	Maximum Number of caravans	Remarks
Marshall's Site, Atlas Mill Road	12	Subject to conditions. Site used by Showmen's Guild.
Brighthouse Cricket, Cycling and Bowling Club.	1	Subject to conditions. Forms small portion of larger site used by Members of Showmen's Guild.
Highley Hall Farm, Clifton, Brighthouse	3	Subject to conditions. Temporary licence for personnel employed on motorway.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES:

The Department is responsible for the cleaning and maintenance of all Public Conveniences, with which the town is well served.

The following is a list of such conveniences as at 31st December, 1971. These are cleansed by one man and two part-time lady cleaners. The male cleaner uses a small van for transport.

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Accommodation</u> <u>for</u> <u>Females</u>	<u>Accommodation for</u> <u>Males</u>
Back Bonegate	5 W.C.s	3 W.C.s & urinal
Bus Station	4 W.C.s	3 W.C.s & urinal
Mill Lane	Nil	Urinal
Birds Royd Lane	Nil	1 W.C. & urinal
Bramston Street	2 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Crowtrees Lane	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal
Wellholme Park	4 W.C.s	2 W.C.s & urinal
Thornhill Briggs	2 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Rydings Park	2 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Lane Head Recreation Ground	2 W.C.s	2 W.C.s & urinal
Halifax Road, Hove Edge	3 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Hipperholme	3 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Stray, Lightcliffe	2 W.C.s	2 W.C.s & urinal
King George V Memorial Park	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal
Bailiff Bridge	2 W.C.s	1 W.C. & urinal
Clifton Road	Nil	Urinal
Towngate, Clifton	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal
Towngate, Southowram	1 W.C.	1 W.C. & urinal

Once again it must be reported that vandalism was rife in most conveniences and considerable time was spent and expense incurred in coping with this senseless damage. Many of our public lavatories are of quite modern construction, and while now designed so that gross vandalism is not so easy, yet the modern fittings are a target for it. Our policy is one of prompt attention to damage, poetry or artistry and our conveniences have never deteriorated to the shocking state of those of many Local Authorities.

Had the vandalism been neglected in Brighouse virtually every convenience in town would have been by now in a derelict state. As it is most public conveniences show the considerable effect of the senseless damage that has been occurring in the last fifteen years.

In round figures the cost of providing and keeping all the public conveniences in the Borough open for 24 hours a day and cleansed daily 7 days per week was £5,728 in the year 1971/72. Wages accounted for £2,308; water, fuel, cleansing materials and lighting £558; and repairs £880. Much of this latter figure was involved as the result of vandalism referred to above.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Health and Cleansing Committee is responsible for the cleansing of dustbins, cesspools and pail closets and for the collection and subsequent disposal of salvage, and the removal and disposal of abandoned vehicles; also for the maintenance and control of the Departmental transport.

(i) STORAGE OF REFUSE:

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the 31st March, 1972:

Dustbins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,575
Bins for use with bin liner scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293
Pail closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71

In addition to the pails used at the permanent buildings a number are in temporary use at building sites, and the emptying of these by the Department reduces the dangers of other less sanitary methods being used.

(ii) REFUSE COLLECTION:

The following table gives the number of types of receptacles cleansed and the tonnage collected with previous years' figures:-

	<u>1971/72</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1968/69</u>
Dustbins ...	825,418	718,942	710,238	723,251
Plastic sacks for use with bin liner scheme	4,985	-	-	-
Pail closets ...	4,058	4,070	4,832	5,188
Weight in tons ...	11,032	9,621	9,673	9,658

The Borough is divided into five areas for refuse collection and on the four main rounds each truck carries a normal complement of a driver and three loaders. The fifth round is served by a driver and two men.

For several years the Council have operated a successful bin bonus scheme and the drivers and loaders of the above trucks participate therein.

Another small truck, with a driver and one loader only, is engaged on the pail collection and emptying of refuse bins remote from the normal round collections.

The frequency of collection was generally 7-8 days, a seven day collection being achieved for much of the year.

The new Whinney Hill Estate was looked at in the design stage and as it obviously involved some long carries and was a comparatively extensive development, it was decided to use the sack method of refuse storage and collection. Plastic sacks in $\frac{3}{4}$ cubic feet galvanised bins is the selected method of storage. The number of houses served by this method is given in the table above.

The normal dustbin collection service from trade premises is supplemented by a waste paper service, together with a limited number of additional refuse collections from certain food premises, on payment.

The Council also operate a garden refuse collection scheme using special plastic sacks. These are sold at 5p each at the office, this price including collection when full. The scheme was being increasingly used in 1971.

947 special visits were also made for the collection of such articles as surplus furniture. A ~~rate-borne~~ collection service has been offered for small amounts of surplus bulky items of household furniture for some years now and a charge (at £1.25 per hour) is made where whole houses have to be cleared for agents etc., if this is for the purpose of selling or reletting the house. The system of only removing this type of refuse after full details have been given on a form simplifies the procedure and makes arrangements for collection easier. This scheme works extremely well and the town has not been unduly troubled by dumping of household furniture over the more rural parts and any spare ground.

The Council have adopted the plastic sack system of refuse collection in the new Whinney Hill Development of over 300 houses using them as bin liners. This scheme commenced in mid-1971. It is intended to extend the method to the country round in 1972-73.

The following table gives particulars of collection by the various vehicles:-

<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Duty</u>	<u>Capacity</u> (cu. yards)	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>
S.D. Fore & Aft 28*	Rear loader	Refuse collection	16	123	3	1
S.B. Fore & Aft 31	Rear loader	Refuse collection	18/25	1,277	6	2
S.D. Fore & Aft 34*	Rear loader	Refuse collection	18/25	1,706	19	1
S.D. Fore & Aft 39	Rear loader	Refuse collection	15/20	1,560	9	3
S.D. Fore & Aft 44	Rear loader	Refuse collection	15/20	2,284	10	0
S.D. Fore & Aft 47	Rear loader	Refuse collection	18/25	477	0	0
S.D. Fore & Aft 48	Rear loader	Refuse collection	18/25	411	4	3
S.D. Pakamatic 42	Rear loader	Refuse collection	35	2,181	15	3
S.D. Freighter 35*	Side loader	Refuse collection	10	150	19	1
Morris 32	Side loader	Pail and refuse collection	6	194	10	0
Morris 30	Van	Paper collection	10	246	12	0
Morris 49	Van	Paper collection	10	402	14	0
Weatherill 43	Loading shovel	Tip work	-	-	-	-
Bedford 38	Specialised	Tailings and cover materials	12	15	8	0
Bedford 45	Specialised	Tailings and cover materials	10	0	4	0
				<u>11,032</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>

*Spare vehicles part year

(iii) REFUSE DISPOSAL:

Two methods of refuse disposal were in operation in the Borough during the year, namely mechanical separation with controlled tipping, and controlled tipping alone.

The amounts disposed of and the method of disposal are as follows:-

							T. C.Q.
1. ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS							
House refuse passed through plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,955 15 0
2. BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP							
House refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,727 3 2
3. MARSH LANE TIP							
House refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	313 12 0
4. TRADE REFUSE							
Amount tipped	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>351 8 0</u>
							<u>11,347 18 2</u>

Seventy per cent of house refuse, mainly from Brighthouse and Rastrick, was dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works.

2.75 per cent of the house refuse - from Southowram area - was tipped at Marsh Lane Tip, Southowram and the remaining 27.25 per cent - from Hipperholme and Bailiff Bridge areas - was tipped at Bailiff Bridge. Controlled tipping was practised and screened dust from the Disposal plant which is, of course, reducing each year in quantity as piped fuels supersede solid fuels, together with excavated material from old tipping sites, was used for cover.

Though over 46 years old the Refuse Disposal Plant still continued to function satisfactorily but deals with considerably more and much bulkier refuse than it was originally designed for. A pertinent question must be will the plant be with us long enough to have its 50th birthday?

After the refuse taken to Atlas Mill Road has passed through the separation plant the tailings are taken to Bailiff Bridge Tip, some two miles away, for final disposal by controlled tipping. The Atlas Mill Road Plant, therefore, operates as a transfer loading point, with separation.

Even before the Civic Amenities Act, 1967 became law the Council had decided to provide facilities for rate payers to bring garden and similar refuse to the Refuse Disposal Works each Saturday morning. An increasing use is being made of this facility.

A certain minor amount of leaching out still occurs at Bailiff Bridge Tip via a storm overflow pipe. This is still being closely watched and samples of the effluent taken regularly.

Both Bailiff Bridge and Southowram tips have now very limited lives - about $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, but the Council have a further good tip at Ashday Lane, Southowram which, with a capacity of 100,000 cubic yards, will provide tipping for three to four years. It is unfortunately rather remote from the Refuse Disposal Works and the main areas of population, and its use will involve additional costs for transport of refuse and cover material.

Planning permission was received in 1968 for the use of the long term site briefly referred to in the previous two reports which would be a costly tipping site but which has a capacity of 35 years tipping space. However, no further steps to acquire the site were taken since then.

The difficulties of disposing of refuse by controlled tipping increase each year as refuse becomes ever bulkier, and a number of Local Authorities in our vicinity have disposal problems. As mentioned in last year's report initial steps had been taken in early 1970 to liaise with our "Maud" area Authorities regarding a possible solution to our common disposal problems. A number of meetings took place in Halifax and by the year end consultants had been appointed to carry out the first stages of a feasibility study and their report had been received. The actual siting of a direct incineration plant was the point causing further investigation at the year end, general agreement having been reached on the policy of having an incinerator.

(iv) SALVAGE:

(a) Waste Paper:

Waste Paper is still collected by separate collection from business premises, and by the refuse collectors at the same time as normal house refuse. It is graded and baled with a horizontal Powell baler, as described in previous reports, and clean paper is disposed of to Messrs. Thames Board Mills, as has been done for many years. It was again possible to dispose of all our production of waste paper, but from the beginning of the year the demand for waste paper fell away as it has periodically in the past and in addition a number of local clubs and churches were saving waste paper.

The following are details of the various grades of paper baled and disposed of during the year:-

Grade	1971/72			Percentage of grades sold	
	Tonnage				Revenue £
	T	C	Q		
Newspapers	129	9	2	1,644.91	17.56%
Fibreboard	241	12	0	2,897.47	32.89%
Mixed Paper	271	18	1	2,833.02	36.99%
Low Grade	91	18	3	621.41	12.56%
TOTAL	734	18	2	7,996.81	100.00%

(b) Baled Destructor Scrap:

235 tons 6 cwt. were sold during the year compared with 225 tons 6 cwt. the previous year. The electro-magnetic separator at the works continued to work well. The revenue was £1,056.

(c) Ferrous Metals:

The amount of light and heavy scrap sold was 19 tons 8 cwt. during the year under review, which was some 7 tons 1 cwt. more than last year.

(d) Textiles:

There is still a limited market for woollens, mixed rags and sacking, as our products are mostly in a dirty state. 20 tons 8 cwt. were recovered and sold, but the value was not encouraging being £249. Salvage of carpeting, string and old beddings ceased during the year due to the lack of an economic market.

A vertical electric baler is used for the baling of all textiles.

(e) Non-ferrous Metals:

5 tons 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. were sold and this small tonnage of some eleven different types or grades of metals, other than iron, produced a useful revenue of £307.

(f) Summary:

The following table summarises the tonnages of the main items of salvage disposed of annually since the end of the war:-

Year	TONS PER ANNUM					
	Waste Paper	Kitchen Waste	Textiles	Baled Tins	Scrap Iron	Non-Ferrous Metals
1948	652	376	45	70	19	2
1949	450	375	56	49	26	2
1950	447	342	39	75	21	2
1951	466	347	46	93	56	2
1952	460	344	46	195	67	3
1953	570	345	55	205	36	2
1954	631	346	54	303	30	3
1955	633	332	61	297	30	3
1956	640	228*	61	323	26	3
1957	666	147	56	340	24	2
1958	620	156	64	315	28	4
1959	712	179	60	342	28	3
1960	698	192	69	333	25	3
1961	694	197	61	278	23	3
1962	633	171	61	336	22	4
1963	702	185	52	310	27	4
1964+	736	182	41	268	24	3
1965	752	135	35	246	29	2
1966 7	729	37	30	199	25	2
1967	758	"	58	303	16	2
1968	809	"	33	279	21	3
1969	797	"	38	292	17	2
1970	733	"	27	225	12	4
1971	735	"	20	235	19	6

*Communal Kitchen Waste bins withdrawn from streets

+Hand picking of Metals and Textiles at tip stopped

~~7~~Kitchen Waste collection ceased - July

(v) TRANSPORT:

The Department operates a fleet of ten motor lorries, four vans and one loading shovel and employs a mechanic, all repairs and maintenance being carried out in the Department's own garage.

The following table gives details of the fleet at the year end:-

Vehicle Number	Departmental Number	Date of Registration	Make	Duty
54 EWY	32	4.7.63.	Morris 2 ton	Refuse collection
AWW 587B	34	1.5.64.	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection
BWY 133D	35	7.7.64.	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection/ disposal (spare)
JWR 156C	38	12.11.65.	Bedford 5 ton	Refuse disposal (spare)
MWT 168D	39	13.7.66	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection
OWX 168E	40	1.4.67.	Austin A35 van	Establishment
UWX 348F	41	8.4.68.	Austin 6 cwt. van	Foreman and Mechanic
UWY 446F	42	7.5.68.	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection
VWT 621F	43	18.7.68.	Weatherill L.50 4 wheel drive loading shovel	Refuse disposal
DWW 104H	44	1.4.70.	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection
EWU 873H	45	1.6.70.	Bedford 6 ton	Refuse disposal (tailings)
DWX 768H	46	3.4.70.	Morris 6 cwt. van	Public conveniences
MWU 887K	47	4.1.72.	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection
MWU 886K	48	10.1.72.	Shelvoke and Drewry	Refuse collection
KYG 981K	49	18.8.71.	Morris 1 ton van	Waste paper collection

(vi) ABANDONED VEHICLES:

Since the Department was given the task of dealing with abandoned vehicles in 1966 an increasing amount of technical and administrative time has had to be given to this growing task. The following table gives details of apparently abandoned vehicles dealt with during the year ended 31st March, 1972 and four previous years. There has not been any real difficulty in dealing with this problem and the decline shown last year in the number of cases we have had to deal with has continued.

Year April to March	VEHICLES										Out- standing at year-end
	Found abandoned in year	Removed informally	7 DAY PROCEDURE			21 DAY PROCEDURE					
			Notices served	Removed by Owner	Removed by Council for Disposal	Notices Served	Removed from Site by Owner	Removed to Compound	Removed from Compound by Owner	Disposed of by Council	
1966/67	19	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967/68	46	29	-	-	-	17	12	-	-	4	1
1968/69	48	27	3	2	-	19	12	6	-	5	1
1969/70	48	18	3	1	2	20	17	3	-	4	7
1970/71	39	29	9	7	1	8	8	-	-	-	1
1971/72	30	14	1	1	7	6	5	-	-	-	4

(vii) LETHAL CHAMBER:

The Department continued to operate the Lethal Chambers for the disposal of unwanted pets, the charge being 13p for each animal dealt with. Cats are chloroformed and dogs electrocuted.

(viii) GENERAL:

It is appropriate that once again reference should be made to the excellent service given to us by the regular staff and workmen in the Department. It is because of the diligent yet pleasing character of these men, and their ability to work with the minimum supervision, that our relations with the public have remained good and complaints, which are inevitable, kept to a minimum. Unfortunately, as older men have retired, in recent years, it has usually been difficult to replace them with men of the same calibre.

Brief reference has been made under refuse collection to the fact that the employees engaged on the five collection rounds participate in a bin bonus scheme. This scheme has operated without any basic change for nearly 20 years, other than increases from time to time in the price per bin emptied above the target, and so as to apply it to plastic sack collection.

For some years now, other workmen have participated in a "Lieu" bonus scheme based on a percentage (60%) of the average bin bonus, worked out on an hourly rate. This "lieu" bonus is also paid to bin-men when not engaged on refuse collection. The two men who collect garden refuse enjoy an additional bonus.

The Public Cleansing Officer is currently a Member of the General Council of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

(ix) DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE:

The following is a list of the Department's revenue obtained during the year:-

(a) REFUSE COLLECTION:						£
Trade Refuse Charges	...	...	...	...		1,241.46
Other Income	...	...	...	...		14.10
(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL:						
Trade Refuse Charges	...	...	...	...		197.30
(c) SALVAGE:						
Baled Waste Paper	...	...	...	...		7,996.81
Baled Destructor Scrap	...	...	...	...		1,056.05
Ferrous Metals	...	...	...	...		94.46
Non-Ferrous Metals	...	...	...	...		306.72
Textiles	...	...	...	...		248.80
(d) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT:						
Transport Charges	...	...	...	...		550.00
(e) MISCELLANEOUS:						
Sale of Dustbins	...	...	...	...		2,566.44
Lethal Chamber Charges	...	...	...	...		30.41
Rents, Acknowledgements, etc.	...	...	...	...		5.05
Removal of Abandoned Vehicles	...	...	...	...		-
Sale of Garden Refuse Sacks	...	...	...	...		34.75
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...	14,342.35

(x) DETAILS OF REFUSE COLLECTION COSTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1972:

Item	Total
EXPENDITURE:	£
Wages	23,998.82
National Insurance and Superannuation ...	2,013.85
Mechanical Transport	20,416.99
Disinfectant	35.00
Dustbins	2,209.81
Cesspools Emptying	147.47
Protective Clothing	73.01
Tools and Implements	298.50
Establishment Expenses	104.48
Central Administrative Charge	662.00
Departmental Administrative Charge	2,214.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	39.98
TOTAL EXPENDITURE:	52,213.91
INCOME:	
Trade Refuse Charges	1,241.46
Removal of Abandoned Vehicles	-
Dustbins	2,566.44
Sale of Garden Refuse Sacks	34.75
Miscellaneous	14.10
TOTAL INCOME:	3,856.75
NET EXPENDITURE	48,357.16

(xi) DETAILS OF REFUSE DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE COSTS, YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1972:

	£
Wages	10,164.63
National Insurance and Superannuation Charges ...	1,047.23
Fuel, light, cleansing materials and water ...	946.63
Laundry	40.36
Rent and Rates	897.67
Establishment Expenses	156.06
Central Administrative Charge	635.00
Departmental Administrative Charge	1,920.00
Equipment, tools and materials	368.12
Repairs and Maintenance	
Plant, Machinery and Buildings	886.20
Plant, Machinery and Buildings - Special Repairs	114.65
Grounds	276.08
Protective Clothing	23.77
Debt Charges - Principal	997.00
Interest	1,280.37
Mechanical Transport	6,457.59
Miscellaneous (including £319.60 capital fund repayment)	659.72
Gross Costage	26,871.08
Revenue	9,935.60
NET EXPENDITURE	16,935.48

(xii) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1972:

COST:					£
Wages and Salary	...	...	...	...	10,557.08
National Insurance and Superannuation Charges					863.41
Other Employees Expenses	...	...	...		10.62
Licenses and Insurance, Petrol, Tyres, Oil etc.					5,999.56
Repairs etc.	...	...	...	...	2,054.75
Special repairs and maintenance of vehicles					83.00
Contribution to Renewal Account	...	...			7,000.00
Central Administrative Charge	...	...	...		306.00
Departmental Administrative Charge	...	...			515.00
Equipment, Tools and Materials	...	...			35.16
New Equipment and Tools	...	...	...	...	-
					27,424.58
RECHARGED:					
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	20,416.99
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	6,457.59
Other Departments	...	...	...	...	550.00
					27,424.58

(xiii) OPERATIONAL STATISTICS - YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1972:

Area (statute acres) - land and inland water	...	7,873 acres
Population at 30th June, 1970	...	34,370 persons
Total refuse collected (estimated)	...	11,033 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days in the year)	...	17.6 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected		15,977
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly	...	100%
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point including 1½ miles by secondary transport	...	2½ miles
Kerbside collection expressed as an estimated percentage of total collection	...	nil
Total refuse disposed of	...	11,348 tons
Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):		
(a) Crude Tipping	...	nil
(b) Controlled Tipping	...	30%
(c) Direct Incineration	...	nil
(d) Separation and Controlled Tipping	...	70%
		<u>100%</u>

SALVAGE ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND TONNAGE:

	Income £	Tonnage Collected Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	...	...
(b) Scrap Metal	1,457	260
(c) Waste Paper	7,997	735
(d) Other Salvage	249	20

